"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 38— BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925. ONE ANNA.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUNDAY EDITION

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DEVANHA ..		10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar	DONGOLA ..		20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA† ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,0 0
11th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,997
18th „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th „	RANPURA ..	..	16,100
16th „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
30th „	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
13th „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second „ ..	52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th „	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th „	DUMANA	8,427
30th „	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th „	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th „	A steamer.	..

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
17th Feb.	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
26th „	NAGPORE*† ..	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,232	
20th „	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
31st „	SARDINIA ..	6,084	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,918	
14th „	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th „	KIDDERPAR ..	5 334	
28th „	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
12th May	SICILIA ..	6 803	COMORIN.
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,384	DEVANHA

*Cargo vessels only. Proceed to Japan via Singapore.

*†Cargo vessel only., proceeds to Japan via Singapure and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
13th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
14th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
16th „	VITA ..	Kacachi via Kathiawar.
18th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
18th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	13th Feb.
*Tamba Maru.	J, Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	17th Feb.
Penang Maru.	A Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	.....	4740	14th Feb.	27th Feb.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J Yamada	4905	25th Feb.	9th Mar.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe ..	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Yenila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. C

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations.
Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS. VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

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Managers.
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
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Head Office: 63, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F.50,000,000 £6,666,660
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Cheribon	Padang	Waterveredon

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
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SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' are to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST. Salary Rs. 2—60. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A M781

WANTED.—A GUJARATI HAND, Cardias knowing typewriting accurately English and Type-writing apply at Tesir Godowns, personally to C. A. GODREJ & BOYCE CO., Lobington Road, Bombay. M767

WANTED.—An Experienced and qualified CHEMIST to do Research work in Agricultural Chemistry. Apply with copies of testimonials to "Chemist," Bombay Post Box 678. A M778

WANTED—A FEW ADVERTISEMENTS CANVASSED at Bombay or Madras Terms. Commission 20 per cent. Deposit security Rs. 1000. Apply to "An" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 22652

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER for Sports, Newspaper work. Apply to Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED APPLICATIONS for the post of Qualified ENGINEER for District Local Board Engineer on permanent travelling allowance according to qualifications, knowledge and experience of road making desired. Apply with testimonials of qualifications, etc., and stating age and the salary expected to the DISTRICT ENGINEER, Local Board, Bhandup Sub-District, Ambernath. A 22691

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The ground floor of a building with compound near Mahalakshmi Temple. Apply Box No. 654 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C2668

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS in the Shaloti Bank Buildings, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL. M764

A TYPEWRITING CLASS in Girgaum undertakes typecopying work at HALF CHARGES. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle' M

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XX of 1860) Teaches Homœopathy, Electro-Homœopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR. R. R. GUPTA, L.M.S., Principal. M675

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—PARTNER with small capital for Trunks Shop in Girgaon. Profits guaranteed. Write immediately to Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E M764

EUROPEAN BANK OFFICIAL requires immediate LOAN Rs. 2,000.—moderate interest, payable Rs. 300 monthly.—Apply GILL STREET, Humayun Mahal, Ground Floor, Jacob Circle. M790

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Ampere to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Graham Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21869.

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CORONA
Portable. Rs. 2 each, post free.
H. M. CHOPRA & BRO.,
Amarkali, LAHORE.

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MADHAVASHRAM
'Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL
MIRZAPUR SQUARE NORTH,
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-8 per diem.
Telegram "CALHOTEL."

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to M/s. MERCANTILE AGENCIES, Cadell Road, Dadar. E M787

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

Photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Wadhwa Sadan, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a music mistress on Rs. 50—2—70 p. m. plus Rs. 10 p. m. as conveyance allowance for Karachi Municipal Girls' schools. The post is pensionable under Karachi Municipality. The selected candidate will have to teach Indian music accompanied by Dilruba.

Applications with the necessary details shall reach the undersigned on or before 22nd February, 1925.

SECRETARY SCHOOL BOARD,
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 2nd February, 1925. 2651

SCHOOL OF ART.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Pottery and Arts and Crafts.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE. 22655

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert the advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of M. P. GOKULDAS & Co., Agents of the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., (National Agency) The British America Assurance Co., The Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and the West of Scotland Insurance Office Ltd., have been REMOVED to 16, Apollo Street. 2675

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE THREE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the holders of Second Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares, which were convened to be held on the 26th January, 1925, 27th January, 1925 and 30th January, 1925 respectively, having been adjourned for want of quorum to the 26th of April 1925, 16th of April, 1925, and 18th of April, 1925, respectively the three Extraordinary Meetings which were to be held on the 9th day of February 1925, will now be held on the said day.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Registered Office:—
Bombay House,
24, Graham Street, Fort, Bombay.
22621

TENDERS

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the General Offices, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February 1925, for the supply of 3360 tons of the best Gujerat Castor Seed to the Company's Oil mills at Saharmati.

Tenderers will have to lodge a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in cash or Government paper bearing not less than 5½ per cent. interest, as earnest money with the Treasurer, B. C. system Church Gate Bombay, and enclose the receipt with the tender, otherwise his tender will not be considered.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco & Carr. Superintendent's Office at Lower Parel, Bombay, at Rs. 2 each. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. HEDLEY.
Deputy Agent & Secretary.
Bombay, 7th February, 1925. 22647

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1312 of 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RADHARISSON HARDAYAL and Others. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924 as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Ancestral Malak land at Shiloter in the Village of Ville Parle Pot Tuda Bandra Taluka Salsette, Taluka Tuna, consisting of two beds one bearing survey No. 10 and another Survey No. 18 Pot-hol. 1, containing by admeasurement 32 and 11 Gunthas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees 0-8-6 with all the buildings bearing Notified Area Committee Nos. 16A and 17 standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22590

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1312 OF 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm ... Plaintiffs.
Versus
RADHARISSON HARDAYAL and Others. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924 as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date the 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Ancestral Malak land at Shiloter in the Village of Ville Parle Pot Tuda Bandra Taluka Salsette, Taluka Tuna, consisting of two beds one bearing survey No. 10 and another Survey No. 18 Pot-hol. 1, containing by admeasurement 32 and 11 Guntuas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees 0-8-6 with all the buildings bearing Notified Area Committee Nos. 16A and 17 standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22590

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Power of Attorney, dated 1st and 2nd July, 1921, granted to me, Manohardas Omkeram by my clients Mr. Shah Dossabhai Hirachand alias Kaka Dossabhai Hirachand and Bai Jadav, wife of the said Dossabhai Hirachand, has been cancelled by my clients on the 9th day of February, 1925, and the public are hereby warned that all dealings with the said Manohardas Omkeram on behalf of our clients in any manner whatsoever.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1925.
RUDRAPRISAD M. MUKHOTI,
For Messrs. Pandia and Co.
Attorneys for Mr. Shah Dossabhai Hirachand alias Kaka Dossabhai Hirachand and Bai Jadav, wife of the said Shah Dossabhai Hirachand 22658

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3363 of 1924

RAJARAM GILDA, a firm, carrying on business at Pathe Godi, Kalbadevi Memon Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
G. RAMKISSON KANAMAL, G. HAZARIMAL KANAMAL, G. GORDHANDAS RAMKISSON, G. DEOKARANDAS RAMKISSON, G. HARNARAYEN RAMKISSON, all of Hyderabad Hindu Marwari inhabitants carrying on business at Hyderabad in the name of Kalyram Ramkisson and at Tandul in the name of Hazarimal Gordhan ..... Defendants

To,
DEOKARANDAS RAMKISSON and HARNARAYEN RAMKISSON, the 4th and 5th defendants above named.

[illegible]

Dated this 31st day of January 1925.
THE ADVOCATES & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. [illegible] of 1922.

[illegible] ..... Plaintiff
Versus
GOOLAM JOSUB CASSEM HAJI [illegible] ..... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1924, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 5th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The property in Bulsawar Municipality taluka at mauje Nizampur in the District of Surat Bulsawar, Pot Taluka Umbergaon, Taluka and District of Thana, consisting of one storeyed house, bearing the Municipal No. [illegible] and fronting North and touching the Road, admeasuring in length from East to West 106 feet and from South to North 44 feet. The said piece in use of the said house which is on the South side of the house measures from East to West 1[illegible] and from South to North 18 feet and is built, shaped and bounded as follows, that is to say, bounded on the East by [illegible] and on the West by the Chawl of Madar Bhagan Sadat, on the West by the Chawl of [illegible] Din Mahomed on the South by the land of Dada Miya and on the North by Gate Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22670

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 738 OF 1924.

F. AMROZ EDULJI DUBASH ... Plaintiff
Versus
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate on the South side of Princess Street, in the estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of eight thousand seventy yards or thereabouts together with the Buildings thereon and bounded, on the North by the Princess Street aforesaid, on the East by a passage and on the South and West by Bowbar Chawl Street which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 48, Princess Street, on the Princess Street estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1801, 1750 to 1773 and by the Bombay Municipality under C. V. Ward Nos. 995 96 97 1107 and 1114, Street Nos. 175 at 213 and 1 and 3.

The said premises are held under a lease from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for a term of 999 years commencing 25th November, 1865 at the yearly rent of Rs. 9,540 calculated at the rate of Re. 1-1 annas 14 pies 9.6 per square yard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22670

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 153, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2764.

AUCTION SALE of valuable improvements property situate at Falkland Road, next to the Hindu Temple near Gol Pitha.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Cringle Brand for favour & Money for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Pirgonda Hiro Sangani the mortgagor and pursuant to the powers in the said deed of the most hon'ble Mortgagee Mr. Cringle Brand hereinafter referred to as the mortgagee will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ronas tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement one square yards or thereabouts together with all messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the West side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and delineated and bounded on the Plan of the Survey thereof made by the Collector of Land Revenue under C.S. No. 45 and New No. 1388 Old Survey No. [illegible] New Survey No. 553 and Cadastral Survey No. 89 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2175 and 2176 and Street Nos. 194-196, and bounded on or towards the East by Falkland Road, on or towards the West by aforesaid Back Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sakharam Ganesai and on or towards the South by the Temple of Vithoba Ghosai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Cringle, Blunt and Carey, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGO OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST [illegible]

In accordance with section 61 of the Bombay Port Trust Act [illegible] notified and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Authorities we MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m. at the Sale Godown No. [illegible] opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods [illegible]

8 cases Hardware.
50 cases rubber [illegible]
[illegible]
Sugar sample, mineral water, [illegible] groceries, [illegible] boots, shoes, canvas, coconuts, samples of textiles and provisions, [illegible] perfumery, patents, [illegible] washer, packages empty, glassware, [illegible] ale, cases, [illegible] and [illegible] ardware, fire crackers, paints, [illegible] disinfectant reels iron wire [illegible] oil, cases tin plates, [illegible] [illegible] clay, tins tin bars, [illegible] of powder mill machinery, [illegible] [illegible] waterproof, perambulator, [illegible] [illegible] and various, [illegible] [illegible] seconds, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cases stationery and [illegible] nickel plated ware, [illegible] [illegible] flour, cartridges [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] part, to be [illegible]

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] GOODS

[illegible] BENNETT & CO., will sell by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
CORINNE GRIFFITH
IN
"DIVORCE COUPONS"
A vitagraph 6 reels photoplay that gets under the skin. A picture you will remember.
The Programme includes a Comedy: To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
(New Churney Road)

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME.
"THE ROSE OF PARIS"
7 REELS FEATURING THE PRETTY, SWEET
MARY PHILBIN
Paris—city of dreams and crime! Convent and Cabaret! Glittering boulevards and Apache-haunted valleys. The programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Tired Businessmen" featuring the Century Beauties.
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

WELLINGTON
TO STARTLE BOMBAY!
A 3,000,000,00 Dollar Production—
A Picture of God and His Creation! With a cast of TEN THOUSAND Actors.
Begins Saturday 14th Feb.
TO-MORROW
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A spectacular photo-play version of the Old Testament from Adam and Eve to the Songs of Solomon.
The stirring dramatic incidents of the Old Testament, from the creation to the time of King Solomon.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.	THE COURT OF PHARAOH.
THE CREATION OF ADAM AND EVE.	THE SUFFERINGS OF MOSES AND HIS PEOPLE.
THE SLAYING OF ABEL BY CAIN.	THE PLAGUES OF MOSES.
THE ERECTING OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.	THE MIRACLE OF THE PARTING OF THE RED SEA.
THE BURNING OF CITIES.	MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.
THE STORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.	

This spectacle approaches historical and Biblical accuracy as nearly as humans can attain. It is a gigantic task to film the Old Testament because complete accuracy is demanded. Thousands of actors were demanded and entire ancient cities, palaces, temples and shrines had to be erected. It was a super-human task to perform, but mere man has done well in catching the beauty of the various messages of the Old Testament.

'AFTER SIX DAYS'
Featuring Moses and the Ten Commandments.
The Most Marvellous Picture of the Age
Before your eyes you see Eden, you see Cain slay Abel, you see a graphic portrayal of the flood, of the Ark riding the flood. You witness the building of the Tower of Babel the confusion of the peoples when they wake to find each man with a foreign tongue on his lips. You go with Joseph in his wanderings, you follow his brethren into Egypt where Joseph is the right-hand man of the Pharaoh and you enjoy the magic story of Joseph's revelation of himself to those who had left him in the hands of the robbers. And then Moses appears on the screen, a mighty Moses, leading his people out of the wilderness at the order of God, and you sense the tremendous drama in Moses' gesture of Godhood, which results in his own abasement before the God he forgot for only a moment. Then Solomon lives before your eyes, and the beautiful love story of the Bible is told sharply in quick, clarifying strokes, ending the sequence of scenes of the Old Testament's story.
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
TO-MORROW---SATURDAY
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO

CHINESE BONE-MEAL INDUSTRY.

The Industrie und Handels-Zeitung of Berlin publishes the following interesting information regarding the production and export of Chinese bone-meal, which ought to prove of interest to all who are interested in our agricultural development and who ought to make an effort to retain our own bone-meal at home for use as manure and for the manufacture of gelatine instead of exporting it, as we do, to Europe:

Besides Hankow, Tsingtao, and Dairen, Tientsin is the centre of the Chinese bone-meal industry which, since 1920, has rapidly developed in that country. This meal is obtained from the bones of various domestic animals, especially from sheep, cattle, pigs and horses. The raw material for the industry of Tientsin, which serves both as the North Chinese storage centre and as export harbour for raw bones and bone-waste, comes from Mongolia as well as from Chihli, North-east Honan, East Shangsi, Northwest Shantung, and South Manchuria. The yearly consignments which are sent, for the most part, by rail are estimated at 800,000 Pikul, of which 500,000 Pikul comes from Mongolia, 150,000 Pikul from Chihli, and 150,000 Pikul from other centres of supply.

The manufacture of bone-meal (about 80 per cent of the consignments is converted into meal, is very simple. In the numerous Chinese small factories the bones are covered with chalk and are thrown into a pit where they are softened for a whole month by soaking in water; they are then dried in the sun and powdered in a stone mortar. In the larger factories the bones are softened in an hour by hot steam, dried in the sun, then pulverised between rollers and finally sieved.

The large factories are represented by three Japanese establishments; the Wu Tsai Factory with a capital of 200,000 Yen, 150 workers, and a yearly output of 10,000 tons; the Ching Hai Factory, capital 100,000 Yen, 84 workers, yearly output 7,000 tons; and the Nai Wai Chemical Fertilizer Co., capital 50,000 Yen, 70 workers, yearly production 5,500 tons.

The manufacture is extremely lucrative. In Tientsin the market price per Pikul is dol. 1.70 to dol. 1.80 for bones and dol. 3.20 for bone-meal, with costs of production amounting to 60 to 70 cents. So that for every Pikul of bone-meal, there is a net profit of 70 to 90 cents. The Chinese bone-meal which, with a consistency of 22 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent of nitrogen, forms an extremely good artificial manure for wheat, rice, and mulberry trees, is only consumed to a very small extent in the country itself and is for the most part exported to Japan which takes almost the entire Chinese export in bones and bone-meal from Tientsin, Shanghai and Newchuang as raw material for its own mills.

The entire Chinese export which from 1920 to 1922 amounted to 20,000 tons yearly rose in 1923 to 25,000 tons. This increase is attributed to the enhanced demand from Japan which was compelled to take from China three-fourths of the 20,000 tons it had hitherto drawn yearly from India, because since 1922 Indian bone-meal has been exported almost exclusively to Europe in order to be converted into gelatine for the film industry. The export from Tientsin amounted in 1920 to 6,000 tons, in 1921 to 8,500 tons, in 1920 to 10,000 tons, in 1923 to 16,000 tons and from January to April 1924 to 6,500 tons. The export of Tientsin alone, therefore, since 1921, has amounted to nearly half the entire export of China."—"I. & T. R."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12.
S S City of Paris, Brown, Liverpool.
S S Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool.
S S Ariosto, Biggins, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13.
S S Rangoon Maru, Tokunaga, Kobe.

LOADING.

Feb. 12.
Steamer Clan Maciver for Antwerp.
Steamer Morvada for Antwerp.
Steamer Rance for Antwerp.
Steamer Jalarashim for Rangoon.

S S City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 6355 tons, Captain J Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3281 tons, Captain W Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ariosto:—The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2767 tons, Captain R Biggins arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Rangoon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Rangoon Maru, 3638 tons, Captain I Tokunaga, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 12, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
4 Japan, 3837 Cal. 18/2 M M & Co.
5 Amur Maru 4823 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
9 Braunfels 3558, Leith N.F. T M & Co.
11 Sanko Maru, Kobe, 14/2 O S Kaisha.
14 Sicilia, China 17/2/25, M M & Co.
15 Genoa 4207 Genoa 15/2 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Monte Ossero 2993, Trieste, L Triestino.
6 Shinnoh Maru 3595, Basra, 20/2 O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co. Ld.
12 & 13 Neidenfels. 1745 K'chi, 18/2. L. Edwards Ld.
14 Bandra 1877, Basrah 17/2 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3638, Kobe, N.F. N Y Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha.
D Jalarashima 2681 N& F. S S N Coy. Ld.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 15th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Simla, about 23rd February, Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 23rd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aleppo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 15th February, Agent L Edward.
Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 19th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 16th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Anfora due about 21st February, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalama due about 15th February Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Auckland due about 17th February Agent F E Campbell Co.
Sandon Hall due about 6th March, Agent F E Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F E Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F E Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F E Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F E Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F E Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 15th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sainei Maru due about 15th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Marioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shaka Maru due about 24th February Agent O S Kaisha.
Takoma Maru due about 25th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA

Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

IMPORTS.

12-2-25.

S S Marwada from London. Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

From London:—10 cases lubricating oil, 75 cases beer, 331 cases wine, 20 cases rum, 330 cases brandy, 150 cases gin; 20 cases champagne, 15 cases corks, 27 cases quinine, 26 cases wire, 20 cases embrocation, 38 cases grape water, 70 cases mineral water, 20 cases card board, 110 cases Wincarnis, 98 cases Castor oil, 44 cases biscuits, 60 cases Herrings 19 cases Barley, 27 cases Salt, 28 cases Epsom salt 35 cases corn flour, 29 cases dog biscuits 100 cases common soap, 81 cases colour, 70 cases confectionery, 228 cases medicines, 26 cases paint, 5741 kegs paint, 165 drums paint, 20 drums distemper, 50 drums disinfectant, 30 drums turpentine, 260 drums varnish, 80 cases varnish, 70 bags Asbestos composition, 90 drums ship's composition, 30 kegs white lead, 40 boxes Antifriction metal, 355 bales old newspaper, 10 bales old clothing, 7 bales paper, 85 cases paper, 20 cases syrup, 20 packages syrup, 41 packages Emulsion.

From Middlesbro:—400 drums paint 482 bundles steel circles, 1681 bundles steel sheets, 5524 bundles galvd. sheets 467 joists.

From Antwerp: 220 cases candles, 925 cases Nails, 101 cases wine, 76 cases cheese, 75 cases tiles 21 bales paper, 250 bag. caraway seed, 100 bags Farina, 150 D/bags Farina, 925 cases window glass, 60 coils wire, 215 rolls wire netting 100 casks pipes, 320 pieces tees, 143 piece steel sheets, 5688 pieces steel bars, 1640 bundles steel bars, 202 bundles hoops, 903 bundles tubes, 1726 pieces tubes.

S S Jaladuta from Calcutta, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd. and Reduced:—

From Calcutta:—11500 bags rice, 234 bales gunnies, 21 bundles chirata 10 chests tea, 76 half chests tea.

From Galle:—15 bundles old empty gunies.

From Colombo:—36 bales mattress fibre, 90 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—28 bags coffee, 271 bales cotton waste, 406 bales tea, 354 bundles gunnies.

From Alleppey:—31 bags copra.

From Cochin:—21 cases tea 415 cases cocoanut oil, 35 casks cocoanut oil, 115 drums cocoanut oil, 37 bags pepper, 181 bags ginger.

From Tellicherry: 1402 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—207 sleepers jungle wood, 4 jottas coir rope, 15 jottas coir yarn, 47 bundles chikakai, 476 baskets ginger, 62 bags copra, 458 bags cocoanuts, 28 bags wild tamerie, 67 bags Nux Vomica, 135 bags pepper.

From Badagara:—310 bundles empty gunnies, 194 bags cocoanuts, 6044 bags copra, 203 jottas copra.

From Tellicherry: 1402 bags cocoanuts.

S S Alavi from Red Sea Ports. Agents Turner Morrison & Co. Ld.:—

From Port Sudan:—14 packages ivory.

From Jeddah: 5 cases specie.

From Aden:—38 bundles alkali, 7 bags rum Myrrah.

S S Varela from Busreh. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Busrah:—29 cases specie, 1 bundle specie, 13 bundles cow hides, 14/6 bundles dates, 3566 baskets dates 15 bags Teasle, 15 bags Quinine seeds, 44 bags Almonds 27 bags almonds kernels.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

The following are extracts from Twenty-sixth Report of the Board of Directors of the above Bank, which will be submitted to the Shareholders at the 14th ordinary general meeting on the 27th instant at 3 30 p.m.:—

"The Directors have pleasure in placing before the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1924.

The Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1924, including the sum of Rs. 6,42,781-13-2 brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 30,00 653 which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

An Ad-Interim Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1924 on 6 72,528 shares of Rs. 25 each at Rs. 1-4 0 per share Rs. 8,40 660.

Amount applied to bring the Investments, including the Tata Iron and Steel 2nd Preference Shares to their market value Rs 3,00,000.

Amount applied for Contingencies Rs 3 00,000.

Amount set aside for depreciation in Land and Buildings Rs. 2,00,000.

Amount set aside for Income-tax and Super Tax Rs. 1,50,000.

Final Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax for the half-year ended 31st December, 1924 on 6 72 528 shares of Rs. 25 each Rs. 8,40,660.

Amount carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,69,333. Total Rs. 30 00,653.

The Directors feel confident that in view of the difficulties that the Bank had to face owing to the world-wide depression in trade, this result will be deemed satisfactory. The difficulties were accentuated in the year of report by the proceedings instituted against the Bank. As the Shareholders are aware, these attempts proved unsuccessful, except that our Calcutta Branch had to face an organized run in the beginning of July last. It was, however faced successfully, more than Rs. 30 lakhs having been paid in a single day. It is deplorable that irresponsible shareholders can with impunity institute frivolous proceedings against a banking concern and be not liable under the existing state of the law, for mischievous attempts at impairing the credit and damaging the business of credit institutions.

Bank's Investments.—With the additional amount written off for depreciation, the Investments of the Bank stand at their market rates. These include the following securities taken over from the Tata Bank, in regard to which, it appears a feeling of uneasiness prevails among a considerable section of the shareholders:—

§(1) 24,378 2nd Pref Shares in Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd Rs. 100† per share, Rs. 20* per share.

§(2) 11,662 Shares in Nira Valley Sugar Co., Ltd Rs. 100† per share, Rs. 1* only.

§(3) Fully-Paid Shares in Industrial Finance, Ltd., which holds the following securities:—328 Shares in Tata Power Co., Ltd Rs 300† per share, Rs. 95* per share.

§ 19 8'0 Shares in the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Rs. 25† paid-up, Rs. 11-12 0* per share.

§Securities.
†Paid-up value.
*Value in our books on 31st December, 1924.

Loans and Advances.—The Loans and Advances against shares, properties, etc., have been carefully scrutinized. In spite of the all-round heavy fall in prices, our advances are considered quite satisfactory.

Bank Premises.—The Bank Premises Account, at the figure shown in the Balance Sheet, yields a net return of over 5 per cent.

The Directors beg to place on record their deep sense of regret at the death of Khan Bahadur Jamsedji Ardeshar Dalal, the Auditor of the Bank. The Directors have filled up the vacancy by appointing Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., joint Auditors of the Bank with Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co.

Two of the Directors, the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Wacha and Mr. Mooljі Haridas retire under Article 94 of the Articles of Association. They are eligible for re-election and have offered themselves accordingly.

You will be requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration."

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

TWO PATHANS DIE ON SPOT.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner held an inquest on Thursday morning touching the deaths of (1) Mahmud Adlad and (2) Moorsha Obabshah, two Pathans who were knocked down by a local train of the G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday morning between Matunga and Sion and died on the spot.

Mr. Ardeshir Pallonji, Engine Driver, said at 9 a.m. on Wednesday he was driving No. 97 Down local to Thana. As he came half way between Matunga and Sion he saw two men (deceased) walking between the up and down lines. They were facing towards Sion. In the meantime another train came from Sion. The two men seeing th train ran towards the line witness was driving. Seeing them in a dangerous position, witness put on the emergency brakes and whistled. They were about 15 paces from the engine. Instead of getting off the line they continued to cross and were struck by the buffer beam of the engine and fell down and were thrown off the line. The train was running at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The train was stopped and the dead bodies were brought to the morgue.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and remarked that the fencing of the line appeared to be defective.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR.

A HINDU GIRL DIES.

On Tuesday at about 6 p.m. Parashram Rama, a motor driver, was driving motor car No. Z-9264 along Soparibag Road when Chandribai, a Hindu girl aged 8 years suddenly ran across the road and was knocked down. The driver stopped the car and took the girl to a dispensary and thence to J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Deputy Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CHILD FOUND ON CHOWPATY.

DIES OF EXPOSURE.

On Saturday last at about 9 a.m. a police Constable No. 2129-T was on duty at Chowpatty when he found a newly born female child on the Sands. The child was alive and he sent it to the Bai Motibai Hospital when it was found that the child's mouth, eyes and body were covered with sand. It was unable to swallow milk and passed sand in stool. It expired on Tuesday morning.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by exposure, the child having been abandoned on the Chowpatty Sands by a person unknown to the jury.

FIRE AT JOWLI.

2 HUTS BURNT DOWN.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night in the jowli huts belonging to the Tata Construction Co. situated at Ambewadi off Kalachowki. The fire seems to have been originated by sparks from cooking fire. Fire brigade station at Byculla being communicated with two engines from that station immediately went to the spot and put out the fire in about 15 minutes. Three Jowli huts covering an area of 180 by 60 feet and one hut 20 by 10 feet were completely destroyed by fire. The total damage both to the huts and their contents is estimated at Rs. 1,400.

"SHRI SANKAR" TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY

The anniversary of the temple of "Shri Shankar," situated near Gopi Tank, at the junction of the Lady Jamsetji Road and Lad. Hardinge Road, was held on the 7th instant, under the auspices of the Shawoo Trimbak Charitable and Religious Trust, to whose management the temple was finally consigned by a recent decree of the Bombay High Court after a series of litigations, which had been subsisting between different persons at different times, on one side and Mr. Trimbak Dwarkanath Bhariyawan, who is now vested with the office of the Managing Trustee of the temple, on the other. Indian music-Tassa and Chowghada-played alternately throughout the day and evening and kept the generally passive neighbourhood in that quiet suburb galvanised for a time. The idols in the temple were richly dressed, and attracted crowds of neighbours to gaze at and worship them. The verandah of the temple with its carpeted floors and draped walls, presented the appearance of a well appointed drawing room in the centre of which was placed, in a glass-panelled case, the oil-painting of the late Mr. Sundarrao Laxuman Ranjit, the young nephew of Mr. Dhariyawan, who had taken to an ascetic life at an earlier age and who passed away three years ago on his way to one of the hermitages in Northern India.

An interesting display of fireworks wound up the programme of the day.

LATE MR. ATMARAM NARAYAN TALPADE

We regret to announce the death of Mr Atmaram Narayan Talpade, Assistant to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., which took place at his house, B. D. Hall, on Friday. The late Mr. Atmaram was born in 1859 in a well-known Pathare Prabhu family of Bombay. In 1881 he was appointed book-keeper to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Freight Brokers, a firm where by unusual ability and application he rose to very high position and enjoyed the esteem of the officials. He was also a Director of several Joint-Stock Companies. His knowledge of Commercial matters was very intimate and his advice was freely availed of by merchants. He was connected with all the educational and charitable institutions of his Community. He was a member of the Managing Committee of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club and the Pathare Prabhu Charities since 1912. With the management of the P. P. Relief Fund in which he used to contribute generously he was connected since 1905 and the Managing Committee of the Fund honoured him by electing him its President last year. He was also connected with some pioneer movements like the Ladies and Gentlemen's Circulating Library and the P. P. Knowledge Improving Society and had also a large share in all the editions of the P. P. Directory. He was one of the small band who nursed with affectionate care the P. P. Social Samaj an institution which in its subsequent development and growth may well claim to be the central institution of the community.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived in Patiala on Sunday where they had an all-day shooting expedition on elephants.—(A. P.)

DAYANAND BIRTH CENTENARY.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S APPEAL.

Swami Shradhanand wires from Muttra, under date February 11:—

The Dayananda Birth Centenary celebrations commence on 15th February. Grand *navmas* commenced on 10th February and pilgrims are arriving already. A big pandal and four smaller pandals have been put up and *chappar* and tents and other arrangements are all complete. Government has kindly allowed its educational and other departments to grant leave of absence to intending visitors. I learn, however, with regret that the National Educational Authorities refuse to grant leave to their staff.

Local Municipality and Government Sanitary officers are giving help ungrudgingly in lighting bazaars and conservancy arrangements. Nights are still fairly cold so sufficient bedding should be brought. I invite all, whether Parsi, Hindu, Mussalmans, Christian or others, who believe in one Brahma, to join in the Birth Celebrations of one who believed, lived and died not for united humanity only, but for all living creatures.

COMMISSSIONER OF N. DIVISION.

ENTERTAINED BY AHMEDABAD CITIZENS.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Some of the prominent citizens of Ahmedabad entertained at a party last evening Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Commissioner of Northern Division, who goes on long leave preparatory to retirement. Speeches were delivered eulogising his services to Gujerat.

Mr. Pratt, in reply, said that they looked to the light of the picture only but there were shadows also of which he was conscious. He would, however, feel satisfied if on an impartial survey the light was found stronger than the shadows.—A. P.

ANARKALI BOMB CASE.

PROSECUTION STORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

Five accused in the Anarkali Bomb Conspiracy Case were committed to sessions for trial by Lala Santram, special Magistrate. In the course of his reasons for commitment the Magistrate reviews the circumstances which led up to the genesis of the alleged Bomb Conspiracy to overthrow Government and kill all the Europeans. The prosecution story on which the order of commitment is based runs briefly thus:

Mr. Ganda Singh, a Canada returned emigrant was restricted to the limits of his own village at the commencement of the year 1917. He soon set about spreading disaffection against Government. Heavy taxation and inferiority of status to which Indians were relegated in foreign countries were Ganda Singh's favourite shibboleths. In collaboration with Udham Mangal Mela and Mehru, Ganda Singh constituted a secret society with the avowed object of preparing bombs, cutting telegraph wires, pulling out railway lines and committing murders so as to bring about a state of anarchy through out the country. Later Hari Singh of Jullundur also joined the conspiracy and used to supply materials for manufacture of bombs. Mehru was sent to Lahore to explode a bomb in the Anarkali Bazar, so as to test its efficiency and at the same time to kill a European. The bomb was accordingly thrown, it injuring Drummers Clout and Howell as also eight Indians, who happened to be on the spot. The explosion did not prove fatal, but the Lahore District Police took up the investigation in right earnest.

Then came the Babar Akali, movement with its dangerous consequence and the *dogha* became a centre of police activity. Dhanna Singh of Kotli, a notorious Babar who was granted King's Pardon disclosed the existence of the Bomb Conspiracy.

The magistrate expressed opinion that the prosecution had established *prima facie* a case against all the five accused and he committed them to the sessions for trial.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

The disturbance over the Punjab yesterday disappeared in the Hills after giving local snow in Kashmir with a few falls in North Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The other disturbance is passing through Bengal and has caused a few falls of rain there and in Assam.

The chief amounts are: Khulna one and a half inches; Mymensingh one; Dalhousie three-quarters; Dras, Parachinar a half. The cold wave behind the disturbance has lowered the temperature appreciably over the whole of North-West India.

Forecast: Decrease of rainfall in North-West India and extension in Assam.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 645
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 700
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 685
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 312½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 89.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.60
London—Rome Liras 115.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed steady with sellers for T T on London at 1/5 31/32

London, Feb. 11

Tele. Transfers steady	1/6
Bar Gold quiet	£4.6.10
Bar Silver Spot steady	32 1/4

London, Feb. 11.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small Indian buying—offerings were small. Closed steady
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 11.

Stockholm 17.74
Christiania 31.30
Amsterdam 11.87
Switzerland 24.78
Belgium 93.65 yesterday's
Athens 292.50 yesterdays
Prague 161.75

London, Feb. 11.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.082.000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 115.47

New York, Feb. 11.

Demand Bills 4.77.87

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 12.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand.	647
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213
Japan	111 1/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's Buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's Selling T T February 29/32
Bank's Buying T T February 1/6
Bank's Selling T T March 27/32
Bank's Buying T T March 29/32
Bank's Selling T T April 25/32
Bank's Buying T T April 27/32
Bank's Selling T T May 23/32
Bank's Buying T T May 13/16
Bank's Selling T T June 21/32
Bank's Buying T T June 3/4

DISCOUNT.

London, Feb. 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 20 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6 to 6½ per cent.
One Month 6½ per cent.
Three Months 6½ per cent.
Six Months 6½ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

CORRECTION—COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Feb. 11.

Please read the allotment of Immediate Telegraphic transfers as:—
On Madras (instead of Calcutta).
Rs. 1,00,000 at 1/6.—

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 11.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mar/Apl. sellers 17.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot February sellers 17 1/8.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 11.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 46

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1927-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96 /12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The Market had a steady undertone. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1405, India 79/6, Central 34/12, Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed. Advance 440, Alliance 85, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1167/8, Bradbury 90, Century 547/8, Central India 545, Colaba Land 161/4, Crescent 250, Currim 425, Dawn 695, E.D. Sassoon 1/11, Fazulbhoy 1073/12, Finlay 850, Globe 52/8, Gokak 110, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 396/4, Jafferbhoy Mfg. 130, Khatau 120, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 61/4, Madhowjee 392/8, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 440, New City 300, Pabani 375, Pearls 597/8, Phoenix 567/8, Simplex 235, Swadeshi 650, Tata Mill 167/8, Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 500, Alcock 205, B. Burma 92/8, B. Burma N.I. 77/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/4, B. Tramway 100, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 14/4, Shivrajpur 54/12, Tata Iron Ord. 18, Tata Iron Defd. 53/2, Tata Hydro. 987/8, Scindia Steam 6/8.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Feb. 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/2 + 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £79 3/16 + 3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 107 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 58 1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 3/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 59 unchanged.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 11.

Hongkong Bank £147
Chartered Bank £22 1/2
National Bank £47
P. & O. Bank £11 3/4
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/13
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/4/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/4/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/0/0

London, Feb. 11.

Bar gold ready s. 86-10
Silver ready d. 32-4.
Silver forward d. 32-2
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sales. Fair amount of business has been done. Market likely to move within narrow limits.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 12.

Ready:—21-15-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Vaida.				
Maha	21-14	21-14-6	21-13-6	21-13-6
Fagan	21-15	21-15-6	21-15-6	21-14-6

Teji Mandi.
Fogan 0—5—0
Chitor 0—7—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 12

Ready:—73-6-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Vaida				
Maha	73-4	73-11	73-3	73-4
Fagan	73-2	73-5	73-0	73-0

Teji Mandi
Fagan 1—3—0
Chitor 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

GOLD.

London, Feb. 11.

£30,000 worth of gold arrived has been secured by trade India purchased £235,000 worth of gold for shipment from Durban on 10th February.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Feb nominal 20/6
June/July sellers 16/9
July/Sept. sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 16/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. sellers 16/9 1/4

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

A further advance of 6 to 9 points has been reported to-day in New York futures. The market advanced on general buying. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 12 points up. The undertone of the market is steady. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th inst., as under:
"Moderate Southern selling steady absorbed by trade."
A slight recovery being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 458 for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the Session Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 458½. The market closed steady at Rs. 459 on Bazar operators buying. The market was featureless to-day and the volume of business done was very small.
At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 459½ and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 458½. Japanese Houses were sellers of Broach whilst Commission Houses were buyers of Broach and Oomra.
Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 457 and gave way to Rs. 456 on selling by Commission Houses. Buying by Bazar operators caused an improvement and the market closed at Rs. 457 steady. F.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 395 and Rs. 386. Shroffs were moderate buyers.
Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 12,

Fully Good Broach April-May	458 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	394
" " May	395
Fine Oomra .. March	455 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 12.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	423	413	398
M. G. Oomra No. 3	475	465	455
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	490	480	470
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	482	472	462
M. G. Khandesh	470	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 12.

Fully Good Broach April-May	459
Fully Good Bengal March	395
" " May	396
Fine Oomra .. March	457

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 12

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..
" Fine M.G.	415/420	..
" F.G.M.G.	390/5	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	415/420	..
" F.G.M.G.	390/5	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	460	475/80 ..
Nagpur	460	475/80 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	450	465 ..
Pulgaon .. " "	455	465/70 ..
Dhamangaon " "	450	460 ..
Amraoti .. " "	440/450	460/465 ..
Khamgaon-Akola " "	440/450	455/60 ..
Mulkapur " "	426/440	445/50 ..
Khandesh " "	430	445 March.
" F.G.M.G.	..	.. 472
Broach Fine M.G.	..	.. 487
" Fully Good "	..	.. ..
Muthia Fine "	..	.. ..
" F.G.M.G.	420/5	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns "	480/500	.. ..
" H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	480/500	.. ..
Cambodia "	550	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

New York Market, 11th February 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.27	Mar.		24.35	+08
24.61	May	24.73+12	24.68	+07
24.85	July.		24.91	+06
24.70	Oct.		24.79	+09

New York spot on 10th February, 24.55 10; New Orleans 24.45 10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet steady market.

May highest 24.80 (10.14 a.m.), lowest 24.64 (2.40 p.m.), range .16 points.

Liverpool Market, 11th February 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.16	Mar.	13.21+05	13.23+07	13.28	+12
13.23	May	13.28+05		13.34	+11
13.28	July.			13.38	+10
13.15	Oct.			13.24	+09
Egyptian					
31.30	May			32.75+1 5	
29.35	July			30.75+140	

Telegraphic market advices:—Tone of market good on trade fixing call sales. American buying, no pressure to sell, good reports from Manchester. National Ginners Association estimate January consumption United States 595,000 bales. Advise buying. American cross rate 4.77 1/2.

New York Cables:—"While too early to be positive bullish factor, new crop preparations are backward, and distinctly worth watching."

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool:—	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
March	13.28	+.12
May	13.34	+.11
July	13.38	+.10
October	13.24	+.09

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	8,000
On Spec. & for Exp.	200
Of Elast Indian	Nil.

Mid. American Spot:—

Universal Standard	13.56
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	35.90

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	24.39
May	24.73
July	24.98

New York Noon Call:—

March	24.39
May	24.73
July	24.98

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

March	24.41
May	24.96

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.23	+.07
April	13.20	+.05
May	13.30	+.07
June	13.25	+.02
July	13.34	+.06
October	13.22	+.07
December	13.17	+.08
Egyptians:—		
March	33.15	+.45
May	31.80	+.50
July	29.65	+.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool:—	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
February	13.28	+.16
March	13.28	+.17
April	13.27	+.12
May	13.34	+.11
June	13.32	+.9
July	13.38	+.10
August	13.32	+.8
September	13.28	+.9
October	13.24	+.9
November	13.20	+.8
December	13.17	+.8
January	13.15	+.9
February	13.13	+.9

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

February	34.60 +1.40
March	34.10 +1.40
April	33.60 +1.40
May	32.75 +1.45
June	31.75 +1.40
July	30.75 +1.40
August	29.80 +1.05
September	28.80 +.80
October	27.85 +.40
November	28.95 +.20
December	28.80 +.10
January	28.10 +.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.35
Fully Good	10.75
Fine	11.15
Bengal:—	
Good	10.60
Fully Good	11.00
Fine	11.40
Oomra:—	
Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Broach:—	
Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 11.

Futures at New York:—		
March	24.35	+.08
May	24.68	+.07
July	24.91	+.06
October	24.79	+.09

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14.000
Day's Exports to Continent	14.000
Futures at New York:—	
March	21.35 +.08
May	24.68 +.07
July	24.91 +.06
October	24.79 +.09
Spot Cotton at:—	
New York	24.60 +.05
New Orleans	24.50 +.05
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	24.39 +.13
May	24.70 +.12
Fair Rio Cocee (No. 7 quality)	22 1/4
Demand Bills	4.77.87
Silver Foreign mined	68 1/2

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th February, 1925.

Cotton	35504 Bales.
Wheat	28684 Cwts
Linseed	6284 "
Rapeseed etc.	5640 "
Gingellyseed	5558 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	10079 "
Castorseed	1258 "
Rice	4102 "
Myrabollams	5564 "
Cottonseed	32832 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3057 "
Juwar	1441 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	392 "
Bajri	9701 "
Coal	4782 Tons.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 11.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/March sellers	69
Rosario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb/March sellers	70
Tone:—Dull and lower.	
Australian Feb/March sellers	69/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/March value	62/6
Soft Red Karachi Feb/March value	61/9

Tone:—Dull and lower.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 12. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64	0	0	9	5	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	63	0	0	9	4	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	6	0	0	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	14	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	14	0	12	6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	12	0	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	7	0	13	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	2	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black ..	61	0	0	12	8	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	8	0	14	0	0
Groundunts	64	0	0	12	12	0
Mowraseed	9	0	0	9	8	0
Barley	47	0	0	6	12	0
Castorseed	65	0	0	13	2	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..			5	7	0
Jira	16	0	0	..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	2	6			
Linseed, May	13	14	3			

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24 7/8 flat and lower in Sympathy with the weakness of Linseed.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months Mar/Apl. done and buyers 49/3
Buyers, etc May/Aug. buyers 49/3
Tone:—Oil.—Sellers for February/March

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was dull and lower, and practically without any demand—closed at £22 5/8 sellers for Feb/Mar.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 9/16 sellers for Feb/Mar. closed quiet.
Castorseed Bombay closed dull at £23 3/4 Feb/Mar. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £19 1/2 for Feb/Mar. at £19 1/4 for A/M. both paid for shipments to Rotterdam.

London, Feb. 11.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for March/April shipment at £22 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Mar/Apl. shipment to Hull at £22 1/2. In Rapeseed Toria for Feb/Mar. and April/May shipment to Rotterdam at £19 1/2 and £19 1/4 respectively—In Barley Parcels spot at 43.

BRASS.

Bombay, February 12.

	Pernam. Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3 4	60	0 0
Do	1	60	0 0
Do	1 1 4	60	0 0
Do	1 1/2	60	0 0
Do	1 3/4	60	0 0
Do	2	60	0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 12.

	per m d.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Pancheteka Joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bare ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Klai	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57	8	0
" " 11-4 to 11-2, 13-4 to2		57	8	0
German Copper 11-2		66	8	0
" " to 13-4 to2 ..		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	4	0
" " 11-4 ..			0	0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 12.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	440	440	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1172-8-80-71-4	70-1167-8	
Century	552-8-50	51-4-547-8	
Nagpur	538-12-45-40	43-12-546-4	
Colaba	162-8	162-8	
Crescent ex-divi.	247-8	50-248-12	
Indore ex-divi.	396-4-97-8	95-396-4	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	437 8-42-8-37-8	440	
Pearl ex-divi.	596-4-602-8-595	597-8	
Phoenix	562-8	565	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	228-12-31-4-27-8	30-235	
Swan ex-divi.	1200	1200	
Swadeah	645	645	
Pabni	375	375	
Fazal ex-divi.	1067-8-80-65	70 1072-8	
Mathuradas	260	260	
Tata Mill	167-8	167-8	
Globe	70	50	
Mysore	115	125	
Madhavji	300-95	90-395	
Finlay ex-divi, ...	850	850	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock	985-65	82-8-987-8	
Bombay Burma Old	322-8	322-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	98-12	100-99-6	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	9	9	
Central E. Mining	33-2	33-8	
Indian Cement	35	35	
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-4	17-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	41-4-42-8	46-4	

SHARE MARKET-LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 12.

Apollo Mill ..	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphnstone ..	35	Madras United ..	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4730
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1730
Indan Dy.& Mfg.	227-8	Western India ..	560
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-12	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	14	Sassoon Cotton ..	41-4
Currmbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand ..	6-2	Standard Mill ..	1550
Koorla Mill ..	155	HindoostanMill ..	1000
Kastoorchand ..	145	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	142-8
Khatau Mill ..	125	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	31	Bombay Floor ..	liq.
Jamshed Mill ..	135	Union Floor ..	32-8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill ..	600	New India	14
New City	305	Jupiter Ins. ..	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India ..	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam ..	6-4
Presidency ..	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning ..	650
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	16	" Uganda ..	50
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	73-12
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	5
Maneckji Petit.	2650	Tata Oil	9

METALS.

London, Feb. 11

	£
English best Selected Copper	68 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	64 7/8
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4

London, Feb. 11.

Tin Block £265 1/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL.

CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Elphinstone and Century ...	1	1	3
Long-Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb. ...	1	5	9
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb. ...	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb. ...	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb. ...	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb. ...	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb. ...	1	4	3
Salita.—			
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ...	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb. ...	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ...	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ...	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ...	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece ...	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl and Pebaney per piece	6	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece ...	7	6	0
Bombay United per piece ...	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece ...	6	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustan	11	10	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Devanha" with English Mails due at 12 noon.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

The S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

1st day, 5th sessions of the Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 3 p.m.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's lecture on "Present situation and Parsis," Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.

2nd day of 5th sessions of Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

Unveiling Ceremony of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's Portrait, Convocation Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Commonwealth o. India Bill," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY,, Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb 13 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 38m
Feb. 14 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 38m
Feb. 15 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m
Feb. 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 17 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m
Feb. 18 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Monday, the 16th instant a 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

SPECIAL SALE OF KHADI.

Some pieces of Tadpatri Khadi for Shirting Coating and Dhotties, from 44 in. and under at 12 annas, 48 in. and above at 13 annas per yard and Chhints from As. 8 and above, less 25 per cent. discount, can be had at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Khadi Board, Congress House, at the junction of 223, Girgaum Back Road and Proctor Road.

"SELF-REALIZATION."

Under the auspices of the Dnaneswar Society Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara will deliver a public lecture in Marathi to-day (Friday) at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, at 6 p.m on "Self-Realization."

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HISTORICAL & ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Professor C. N. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Indian Finance" on Monday (the 16th inst.) at 3-15 p.m. in the History Class Room (1st floor) when Dr. Panandekar will preside.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. C. Hawkhead, A.M.I.E.E., Manager Marconi International Marine Communication Co., will deliver a lecture on Tuesday (the 17th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Wireless and Broadcasting". The lecture is open to the public.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

C. K. PRABHU STHANIK SABHA, DADAR

An extraordinary general meeting of condolence for the sad demise of the late Mr Amritrao Ramchandra Patankar, President o the Institution, will be held on Sunday, (the 15th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. at Dadar English School, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. All ar requested to attend.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadier will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m (S.T.)

SAVANTVADI STATE MUSLIM ASSN.

There will be a public meeting of the members of S. S. M. A. on Sunday (the 15th inst at 5p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Anjuman-e-Islam Madrasa (Sandhurst Road) when M. Mohomed Shafi Ahmed will deliver a lecture on "Unity". Mr. Luttufurrahman will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. B. Velanker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum on Sunday next at 5.30 p.m (S.T.) All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Chandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION.

Dr. E. A. Parker's lecture on "Writing in English" which was unavoidably postponed last Tuesday, will be delivered at the St. Xavier's College to-day (Friday) at 1-45 p.m (S.T.) Rev. Fr. J. Duhr S.J. will preside.

SREMAT SWAMI SHIVANANDJI.

Sremat Swami Shivanandji, President of the Shree Ramakrishna Mission and Order will leave Bombay to-day (Friday) by the Nagpur Mail at 3.45 p.m. (S.T.) He will be accompanied by Swami Sharvanandji, President o the Shree Ramakrishna Mission, Madras.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday), wave length 385 metres, call sign 2 FV.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th February 1925, to 6 a.m. of 12th idem:—

Disease	Attacks	Death
Small-pox	10	3
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	1	1
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 98.
Total mortality this day last year 116.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA VIDYAPITHA EXAMINATIONS.

The General Secretary of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal and the Vidyapitha writes from Purasawakam, Vepery, Madras:—"Applications for various quarters of the country for the Examinations of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha, to be held in the month of March 1925, are received here in huge numbers and I am obliged to extend the receiving dates from 21st January to 15th February 1925, to give facility for the candidates of the most distant places and no application nor remittance will be accepted after the 15th February, 1925. Applications sent by anybody after that date will be refused without any further notice."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from Bombay of 5th inst. arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 11th inst.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" carrying Bombay Mails of 7th inst. ex S.S. "China" left Aden at 1-30 a.m. on the 12 inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 3rd inst. arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 11th inst. and left there at noon the same day.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress whose sessions is to be held on the 14th and 15th inst. writes to say that the following Unions have helped in organising the Congress: Bhawanipore, Calcutta; Employees' Association, Calcutta; Sanjivanidi, Barsi Mills, Delhi; Cornhill Factory Labour Union; N. W. Ry. Union; B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union; Labour Publishing House; S. N. Railwaymen's Association; Police Station Officer, Mangalia; Cleras' Union Saugor; S. I. Ry. Labour Union; Co-operative Labour Union, Pattukottai; District Cleras' Union, Drug; International Traders Exchange, Delhi; B. N. Railway Labour Union; Press Employees' Association; Postal Union, Ahmednagar; Customs' Service Association; Military Accounts Association; G. I. P. Ry. Workmen's Union; B.B. & C.I. Ry. Workmen's Union; B. P. T. Employees' Union Sonapur Presidency Postmen's Union; Telegraph Workmen's Union Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union; Saloon-Keepers' Hamamkhana Owners' and Barbers' Association, Commencement are being received from up-country and a further list will be shortly announced. The following gentlemen are arriving from up-country at Bombay shortly: Rai S. Chandrika Prasad, R. S. Rurkar, N. C. Ghose, Md. Ebrahim and A. B. Godrej. Those who are arriving later must also intimate to the Secretary either by letter or by wire at Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel Bombay.

The meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall for the purpose of considering the Agenda and other important matters in connection with the Congress. All members of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday 12.

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Acting as Consul for Nicaragua at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. R. Hardcastle.

Mr. J. R. Baxter as Consul for Belgium at Karachi has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Rao Bahadur Ramprasad M. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., to be 1st Grade Deputy Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur H. N. Gosalia from the 10th October 1924.

Khan Bahadur F. S. Master, B.A., to be 2nd Grade Deputy Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Ramprasad M. Mehta from the 10th October 1924.

Mr. Manekial C. Patel to officiate as 2nd Grade Deputy Political Agent from the 10th October 1924, vice Khan Bahadur F. S. Master on deputation in Foreign service.

Mr. Hatidal J. Kothari, B.A. to be Deputy Political Agent on time scale with effect from the 10th October 1924, vice Khan Bahadur F. S. Master, B.A., promoted to the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. G. Anjaria, B.A., to officiate as Deputy Political Agent on time scale vice Mr M. C. Patel during the period of deputation of Khan Bahadur F. S. Master to Foreign service.

Mr. H. K. Mehta to be Deputy Political Agent on time scale from 1st December 1924 the date from which the new post of Deputy Political Agents in Mahikantha Agency was created.

Mr. Y. V. Vohra to officiate as Deputy Political Agent vice D. S. Vira Vala on leave and is posted to work in the Mahikantha Agency.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as Political Agent, Dhar, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

The following appointments are made during the period that Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., is employed on special duty in the Finance Department in addition to his own duties as Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kanara:—

Mr. Vinayak Vaman Pataskar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar, to be Joint Judge, Kanara.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, to do duty as Additional Sessions Judge in the Kanara Canara Divisions in addition to his own duties as Acting Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar and to exercise jurisdiction in the Kanara Court of Sessions.

Mr. C. H. De V. Moss, to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. W. W. Clibborn on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. M. J. Giles to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. C. E. Couch, Bhore proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Basu Narayan Athavle to act as Coroner of Bombay, with effect from the 2nd February 1925 vice Mr. A. R. King, deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. F. Arbuthnot, B.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency District to be Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal in addition to his own duties, for one year with effect from the 11th February 1925, vice Khan Bahadur Hasam Rahmanbhai Vakil, I.S.O., LL.B.

Mr. Manubhai Bahulbhai Joshi to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Mr. S. N. Poothkhanewalla, resigned.

Captain C. V. Thornton, M.C., I.A.M.C. (retired), to act as Police Surgeon, Bombay during the absence of Dr. W. Nunan on leave.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted leave on average pay for six months from the 6th May 1925 or the date of relief.

Mr. C. de Lyden Dicose, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for eight months from the 11th March 1925 or the date of relief.

Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., D.Ch. (Dub.), Police Surgeon, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay of eight months from the 15th March 1925, or the date of relief.

Mr. N. V. Desai, Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases and Local Board Election cases generally in the said district.

Mr. S. R. Deshpande is confirmed as Senior Investigator, Labour Office, Bombay.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as Collector of Poona, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., on special duty in the office of the Commissioner in Sind from the date on which he returns from the legislative Assembly till he proceeds on leave.

Mr. Bhalchandra Kashiram Joshi to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach vice Mr. T. A. Fernandez transfered pending further orders.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 9th February 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for two months.

Mr. H. Monigomery, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 30th March 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. E. J. Bruen, Live Stock Expert to the Government of Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 15th April 1925 or the date he avails himself of it.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Acting Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, to act as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, vice Mr. E. M. Lodge on proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison on return from leave to act as Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle.

Mr. J. Walker, Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, to act as Conservator of Forests, 2nd Circle, vice Mr. Gilbert pending relief by Mr. Aitchison.

Mr. J. A. Singh, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Karachi Division, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Walker.

Mr. C. S. Butterworth, Divisional Forest Officer, Khandesh, to act as Conservator of Forests, North-East Circle, vice Mr. C. E. de Lyden Dicose, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. V. Madhekar, Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, vice Mr. F. N. Keppel proceeding.

Mr. E. A. Garland, Assistant Conservator of Forests, West Nasik Division, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, vice Mr. Madhekar.

Mr. Joseph Bocarro, I.S.O., is appointed Marriage Registrar, Bombay, vice Mr. A. A. King, deceased.

Rev. C. E. C. Collier, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, to be Chaplain of Camp Aden in addition to his other duties, vice Rev. M. H. Tadey proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. A. Woodenoot, Professor of English Deccan College, Poona, has been granted with effect from 2nd January 1925 leave on average pay for one month and seventeen days with permission to affix the summer vacation on 12th to the leave.

Mr. M. A. Baikar, Assistant Master, Dharwar High School, to officiate as Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Dharwar, pending further orders.

The following apointments are made vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Stephen, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., granted leave pending retirement:—

Lieutenant-Colonel I. D. Jones, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), I.M.S., Surgeon-Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

Major F. B. Gilroy, M.C., M.D. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, First District, Bombay, to act as Surgeon-Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, B.A., M.B., D.P.H. (Dub.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. D. Warden, Junior Superintendent in the General Department of the Secretariat, to be Superintendent of the office of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay temporarily for two years.

Mr. Ghulam Rasul Khan Gulzar Khan Baluch, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been placed in general duty at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th December 1924.

Major R. H. Candy, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, D. J. Medical School and Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, I.M.S., granted leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S. (ret.), I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect from the 1st April 1925, leave on average pay for six months and seven days combined with leave on half average pay for five months and seven days.

Dr. A. A. Contractor, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., D.T.M., F.C.P.S (Bom.), to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Registrar and Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of five years on an honorarium of Rs. 500 per mensem with effect from the date on which Major S. S. Vazifdar, I.M.S., assumes charge of the duties of Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, and Physician, J. J. Hospital.

Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 26th March 1925 or from the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for six months out of India.

Captain [illegible] Lyster, R.A., Inspector, A.C.G.I., A.M. Inst. C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona District.

On relief by Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B. Sc. (Eng.), Glas., A. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is placed on Special Duty in the Public Works Department Secretariat, for the revision of the Public Works Department Code.

Mr. Khemchand Sukhramdas Masand, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Northern Jamrao Canal District, vice Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, Executive Engineer proceeding on leave or until further orders.

Mr. E. T. Roch, Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Persian Gulf District, with effect from the date on which Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., A.M. Inst. C.E., proceeds on leave or until further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the crop and season reports of the Presidency for the week ending 10th February:—

Standing rabi crops are generally in good condition except for some damage by frost in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Deccan. Threshing of kharif crops is in progress. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ABSCONDED SECRETARY TRACED.

Ramkrishna Mahadeo Chonker alias Hari Mahadev Semarth was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate and remanded into police custody till February 25.

The accusd is alleged to be guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 26 441-14 2.

Inspector Fern in making the remand application stated that a complaint was lodged by Sir D E. Wacha, Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Technical Jubilee Institute on May 6, 1924, charging the accused with criminal breach of trust. The accused was employed as the paid assistant secretary of the Institute. The accusd subsequently absconded from Bombay and dodged the C. I. D. and the police for a long time. However, the C. I. D. were able to trace him to Jalgaon on February 10.

THAKURDWAR TRIPLE MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Ibrahim Babamiya a Mahomedan, was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Session of the High Court by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of murdering his wife, son and a child.

Mr. R. P. Tiamawalla, police prosecutor conducted the case for the prosecution.

Deputy Inspector Samson deposed that on the night of January 23 police constable No. 2321B who was on patrol duty on Girgaum Road, brought the accused to the Princess Road Police station. It was about 10-30 p.m. The accused's clothes were blood-stained and he had a big knife with him. The policeman told Mr. Samson that the accused surrendered himself to him telling that he had committed the murder of his wife son and child. Deputy Inspector Samson accompanied by the policeman and the accused went to Mr. Umer Sobani's chawl near Nana Shankersetth's wadi where the accused lived. The room which was shut was opened in the presence of a 'panch' when the bodies of the accused's wife and child all besmeared with blood were found on a cot and the murdered son lay on the floor.

The accused did not make any statement but reserved to do so in the High Court.

HIGH COURT.

SIR MANGALDAS'S DESCENDANTS IN COURT.

COMPROMISES OUGHT TO BESET ASIDE

Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah. Dhaiyasingh Gordhandas & ors. ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Kisondas Tribhovandas & ors. ... Defendants.

The three plaintiffs were the minor sons of one Gordhandas Mangaldas Tribhovandas and they brought this suit by their next friend their mother for setting aside certain consent decrees passed on the 13th December 1922 and for declaration of their rights in the properties of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai.

The plaintiffs claimed that the bulk of the property in the possession of their grandfather Tribhovandas at his death was joint family and ancestral property. The plaintiffs further contended that certain properties at Girgaum were ancestral in the hands of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and for that reason certain trusts created by Sir Mangaldas in regard to these properties were void and the plaintiffs claimed a share along with their father in these properties against their uncle Kisondas the 1st defendant. The plaintiffs similarly claimed an interest in certain other family properties at Worli, Fergusson Road and elsewhere.

The 1st defendant on the other hand was contending that on the death of Tribhovandas his two-thirds share in the Worli and Fergusson Road properties passed to him the 1st defendant to the exclusion of his brother Gordhandas the 2nd defendant.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the death of Tribhovandas differences therefore arose between his two sons namely, defendants 1 and 2 as to their respective rights in the said family properties. As a result the 2nd defendant filed two suits against the 1st defendant to establish his rights to the aforesaid properties. The 1st defendant likewise filed two other suits one for the administration of the estate of his father Tribhovandas and the other for a declaration that he was solely entitled to the Girgaum properties.

Three of these four suits were placed on the daily board for hearing on 12th December 1922 but the fourth suit namely Suit No. 1334 of 1922 which related to the Girgaum properties which were the most valuable of the family properties was not then ripe for hearing and was not expected to reach hearing for several months. While the first of the aforesaid three suits which related to some properties at Charni Road was being heard on 13th December 1922 by Mr. Justice Fawcett, defendants 1 and 2 agreed to settle all the said suits and also suit No. 1334 on certain terms and a consolidated consent decree was passed in all the four suits. At the time of passing the said consolidated consent decree suit No. 1334 was ordered to be placed on board and the plaintiffs were ordered to be added as parties defendants and their father the 2nd defendant was appointed their guardian for the suit.

The plaintiffs alleged that the effect of the said Consent decree was that they got only one-half of their proper share in the Girgaum property and were entirely deprived of their share in the Worli and Fergusson Road properties and were also otherwise seriously prejudiced.

The plaintiffs charged that the said decree was not for their benefit and their guardian had been guilty of gross negligence in the whole conduct relating to the compromise. The material facts and considerations which were necessary to be placed before the Court to enable the Court to judge whether the Compromise was for the benefit of the minors were not placed before the Court.

The minors' interests were not properly represented and they were deprived of all effective legal assistance. On these allegations the plaintiffs submitted that the said consolidated Consent decree should be set aside. Plaintiffs further submitted that their rights in the several properties aforesaid should be ascertained and secured to them.

The 1st defendant by his Written Statement contended that the history of the family and properties of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai which was set out in paras 1 to 18 of the plaint was irrelevant to the real issue in the case. The plaintiffs' interest if any in the properties comprised in the previous suits was a share out of their father's interest therein on the assumption that the said properties were ancestral in the hands of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and the said right should and ought to be determined in the said suits after the said Consent Decree was set aside. The 1st defendant submitted that the rights and interests of the plaintiffs and their father in the Girgaum property had been fully considered by their legal advisers prior to the date of the Consent decree and several attempts had been made for the settlement of all the suits. There was an elaborate discussion between the respective counsel and the attorneys of the parties in respect of all the properties and the settlement was arrived at after the said discussion. The interests of the plaintiffs were fully considered safeguarded and secured. The 1st defendant denied that the plaintiffs had been deprived of any particular admitted rights in any of the properties or that they had suffered any prejudice by reason of the said Consent decree. He denied that there was any negligence on the part of the guardian and that the decree was not for the minors' benefit.

The legal advisers who represented the 2nd defendant in those suits were fully aware of all the material points which could be made in favour of the 2nd defendant and his case the plaintiffs. The 1st defendant submitted that the only relevant prayer in the plaint was with regard to setting aside the Consent decree and the plaintiffs were not entitled to that relief.

The hearing of this case is proceeding. The plaintiffs' counsel is unfolding the dealings with the properties and the history of this family from the year 1851.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. D. F. Malla instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for the 1st defendant. Mr. N. P. Engineer instructed by Messrs. Unwalla Pherozshah and Papa appeared for defendant 3 who is a trustee. He did not take up a contentious attitude and submitted himself to the orders of the Court. His counsel does not take part in the case and he would present himself again when the question of costs would come to be argued.

The other defendants did not appear.

FAREWELL TO MR OSWALD AND LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY.

Mr. Oswald Mosley, a member of the Labour Party in England who is at present in Bombay will visit the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, at Parel, Poibawadi, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when it is proposed to give him a hearty send-off on behalf of the workmen of Bombay. All workmen and those who are interested in the welfare of Labour are requested attend.

MANDVI BYE-ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman. The speakers are: Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Sheth Mirza Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Shri Laxmidas Ruvji Taiwse, Shri Balubhai T. Desai, Seth Hussenbhai A. Lalji, etc. The speeches will be delivered on "the Municipal Pre-Election of coming Monday and Duty of Mandvi voters." and the meeting will be held near Mandvi Police gate, Kharuk bazar, Dongri Street.

PRESENT SITUATION AND PARSIS.

MR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association there will be a public lecture to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Framji Cawasji Hall (Dhobi-Talao when Mr. Khurshed Nariman, M. L. C. will deliver an address on "The Present Situation and the Parsis."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF INDORE.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Although the Police authorities have captured almost all the suspects in connection with the Malabar Hill Tragedy, they are still maintaining the "mush" posey and are as reticent as before with the Press representatives. They are not in a mood to impart any information to the Press at present. Adjutant General Anandrao Phanse of Indore State was brought by Inspector Smith of Bombay C. I. D., to Bombay by the Peshawar Mail on Thursday morning and was taken away direct to the Head Police Office. In the afternoon he was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and a remand was taken. The police are hopeful of finishing their enquiries earlier than April and it is hoped all the suspects would be placed for their trial some time next month.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 6th week of 1925, i.e., the week ending 7th February, 1925:

The total mortality 720 was 53 less than in the preceding week: the death-rate registered was 29.72. These figures compare favourably with those for the 6th week of 1924 when the mortality was 822 and death-rate 34.89 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 929 and death-rate 47.44.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 281 as against 2 and 295 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 129 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussel who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 42 attacks and 28 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 404 as against 517 for the 6th week of 1924 and 433 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

(Continued from column 6.)

wood, Gravestone, Gardiner and Abdul Kadir.

Dast Telegraph:—Natavidade; Lewis and Gonsalves; Augustino, Sebastian and Coutinho; Mendes, Havelock, Lobo, Marshal and Lyric.

Referees:—Messrs. Duff and Huotter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 11

The second game of the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening between the Royal West Kents and the Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednagar was a rather indifferent exhibition of hockey. The Kents had much the better of the exchanges in the first period, in which they were able to score a goal. But after crossing over it was the visitors who did most of the attacking, and if it was not for their utter failure in front of goal they should have scored more than once at the very least. The few exciting moments of the match were provided by the fine defence the Kents' goalie put up on the few occasions the Middlesex forwards were in good positions to score. However, they failed to take advantage of these, and though the Kents had an anxious time during this period, they were fortunate enough not to have a goal scored against them.

The score:—

Royal West Kents ..... 1 goal.
Middlesex Regiment ..... Nil

DAVIS CUP.

FRENCH CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

New York.—France has challenged for Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH CUP.

DRAW FOR 3RD ROUND.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Following is the draw for the third round of the Scottish Cup to be played on February 21st.:—

Kilmarnock vs. Dykehead; St. Mirren vs. Partick Thistle; Aberdeen vs. Motherwell; Broxburn vs. Falkirk; Hamilton vs. Raith; Rangers vs. Abbroath; Dundee vs. Airdrieonians; Celtic vs. Vale of Leven or Solway Star.—Reuter.

INTER-COLLEGIATE EXTEMPORE COMPETITION.

Under the joint auspices of the Elphinstone the St. Xavier's and the Wilson Colleges, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Catholic Students Union, an inter-collegiate competition in extempore speaking will be held on Monday the 16th instant at 6 p.m (S.T.) in the hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. The competition is open to *bona-fide* undergraduates only. Entries will close on Monday the 16th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Stanley Reed Kt., and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will act as the Judges and four prizes of the value of Rs. 50, Rs. 30, Rs. 20, and Rs. 10 will be awarded. Each competitor will be allowed not more than seven minutes to speak. Competitors are requested to be present fifteen minutes before time and to apply to the Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for other particulars.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING—3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ miles. Time 4-45 p.m.

The Count 9/0; Revival 8/4; Acorigine 8/2; Rackle 7/11; Dalkester 7/10; Knight of Channel 7/9; Solo Bridge 7/7; Entailed 7/5.

The top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Time 3-50 p.m.

Silver Saint 9/0; United 8/13; Aldergrove 8/11; Miss Evans 8/9; Charles's Smile 8/7; Scandalous 8/7; Lemond Hills 8/5; The Hottentot 8/4; Marmion 8/2; Poma Pom 8/0; Golden Vision 7/12; Love Glass 7/11; Bold Danby 7/10; Catchup 7/8; Pomme Anna 6/13.

The top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Time 2-45 p.m.

Erin-te 9/7; Arrowy 9/2; Some Scribe 9/1; Ojira 8/13; Dayspring 8/8; White Dart 8/8; Allensmore I 8/7; Ulster Lad 8/6; Lowborn 8/2; Lomo 8/2; Desert Gold 8/1; Golden Gleam 7/12; Old Carse 7/9; Irrigate 7/5.

THE GAYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles. Time 3-15 p.m.

Kurikata 9/9; Tipperary 9/6; Earl 9/3; Parlek 9/3; Gosub 8/8; Nafa 8/5; Shahzada 8/4; Arab Knight 8/4; Trafalgar 8/3; Hazal 8/2; Mashur 7/11; Kitchener 7/7; Radha Hejas 7/0

THE GAYE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles. Time 3-45 p.m.

Rose Hill 9/12; Adwan 9/4; Apollo 8/13; Kelvin Boy 8/13; Rarity 8/12; Faithful 8/10; Alder 8/9; Safety 8/7; Khayum 8/3; Don't Care 7/12; Dirrah 7/9; Baronet 7/4; Wadi 7/4.

THE COUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Time 6-20 p.m.

Hatchet 9/9; Mayah 9/7; Trade Mark 9/0; Rarity 9/0; Forest 8/10; Safety 8/9; Some Surprise 8/5; Kamel 8/4; Hishan 8/4; Peach Bitter 8/3; Squire 8/2; Silver Cloud 7/12; Hamiar 7/10; Nevermind 7/9; Maxim 7/7; Cossack 7/0.

The two ton weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 7 lbs.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1¼ miles. Time 5-25 p.m.

Kremlin 8/7; Greenbush 9/7; Boscombe 9/4; Midonshiner 9/4; Rabalto 9/4; Harry Tate 9/4; Wasp 9/0; Jet Jester 9/0; Hatchford 9/0; School Boy 8/11; Expectant 8/11; Precious Lass 8/11; Biswani Talwar 8/11; Capable 8/10; Melegenes 8/7; Brasidas 8/7; Grand Excel 8/7.

THE RUTLAND STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. Time 4-15 p.m.

Krishnakumari 8/3; Resemblance 9/3; French Prior 9/3; Unruly 9/3; Night Watchman 9/3; Scandalous 9/1; Lucky Lad 8/10; Naboob 8/7; Discotoius 8/7; Bunworry 8/5.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

GONSALVIS AND KOLHOFF IN FINAL.

Only two games were down for decision on Thursday but both matches attracted a good crowd. Rangaswami fell an easy prey to Raja Iyer after his excellent display in the last round. The fourth round of the men's singles saw Raja Iyer beat Rangaswami in two straight sets. The latter was unaccountable poor in the first set and showed his form in the second but it was too late to recover. Iyer was brilliant with his drives across the court, and played beautifully. Rangaswami's rally in the second set was very creditable for when losing by two games in eight, he took the set to five games all but lost the next two.

EXCITING DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL.

The doubles semi-final between Gonsalvis and Kolhoff vs. Bhadkam and Mehta was a more interesting encounter and the result is hardly indicative of the true index of the game.

Bhadkamkar and Mehta might have won had they continued in fashion they began in. Services game was the order in the first but they lost a game in turn and the set as well. Gonsalvis and his partner were four games down in five but made a splendid recovery winning the set at 8—6.

The following are the results of the Thursday's matches:

SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND.

Raja Iyer beat Rangaswami 6—1, 7—5.

DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Gonsalvis and Kolhoff beat Bhadkamkar and Mehta 6—3, 8—6.

FIXTURES FOR FRIDAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1, (4 p.m.)—Pettit and Mehta vs. Rangaswami and Gore, followed by Lady Tata and Mrs. Annet vs. Mrs. Portlock and Brough (semi-final).

No. 2, (4 p.m.)—Raja Iyer vs. Kolhoff followed by Mr

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of "The Bombay Chronicle, whose statements of account upto 31 December, 1924, are in arrears are hereby informed that if these are not received before the 15th instant, their agency will be discontinued without further notice.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925.

INDORE.

After a slumber of ten years, the Indore Government have woke up to the necessity of issuing an Administration Report. Popular prejudice runs in favour of Governments issuing annual reports, but the duty was entrusted to some votary of *Kumbhakarna* at Indore or it may be that His Highness did not command the favour. When omissions of this kind occur, they usually allude to the exigencies of the War, but the Indore Report for 1923 follows the political maxim "Never explain, Never apologise". The duty could not have been forgotten through the martial pre-occupations of His Exhausted Highness; it was a case of neglect warranted by the conditions of the State and the low level of political interest permitted by the Indore bureaucracy. The last Report was for the year 1915 and the present one for 1923. Though the public lacked authoritative guidance, they were closely following some of the events of the State. Now that a Report has been published, the compiler should have included a history of the State during the last ten years; for it is little more than a bald compilation of disconnected memoranda, without lucid preface or hopeful conclusion. The State Publicity Officer has volunteered to us the information that the Report "embodies a number of important reforms introduced by the present Prime Minister Wazir-ud-Dowla D. M. Narasinga Rao, by command of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar". The Report, however, does not disclose anything sensational or even arresting, and when we talk of reforms we have to compare the condition of one period with that of another. Faculty for correct judgment is denied by the Report which confines itself to scrappy departmental notes regarding the year 1923. We have, therefore, to go beyond the limits of the blue-book to gather some information about the fortunes of the State, and facts forbid us from indulging in the pleasant excitement of the compiler of the Report who detects in it a "number of reforms" introduced by command of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

The House of Holkar has interesting memories, and there is a pang in the heart of every Indian who sees in current episodes the violation of noble traditions. H. H. The Maharaja Shrimant Tukaji Rao Holkar ascended the gadi in 1911. Recently there was an anniversary durbar at Indore which, though slightly mis-dated, was described as the occasion of an outburst of loyalty. When at the close of 1924, news which flowed from censor-ridden Spain announced an "explosion" of loyalty, the Spanish Ambassador told a London audience of the spontaneous character of the phenomenon. We have, however, to look at facts as if from within. When His Highness took over the reins of power he told the Durbar that "under Providence I shall endeavour as the loyal Chief of a loyal State and a proper ruler of my people so to discharge my duties that order and happiness may reign in the State." Soon after his accession, he inaugurated a period of tortuous progress; the idea of progress under personal limitations continued until 1919. In 1913 Sir Narayan Chandavarkar went to help him as a fervent social reformer and separated in a few months. Judges seldom make good administrators; if Sir Narayan had been a little more indulgent, he would have been able to influence the Maharaja through the full period of his Dewanship. For His Highness meant well at the start. So recently as in 1916, he passed a Primary Education Law. He announced that "it is his earnest desire that there should be no illiterate man or woman in the State. His Highness is pleased to declare that facilities for giving Primary Education will be so extended as to leave no village or town within the State unprovided at the end of ten years." Again a noble aspiration which it was within his power to fulfil; but ask any Indore citizen as to the fate of the resolution and the influences debilitating the pure earnestness of His Highness when he proclaimed his pledge. When His Highness assumed power the total number of schools was 133 and that of grog-shops 501. Now schools number 214 and grog-shops over 600. Reviewing the phenomenon of higher excise receipts, the Report remarks that there was "good competition without unhealthy rivalry." Consumption may go up by "good" competition, but in the rivalry the health aspect of people would be maintained. The criminal fallacy about maximum revenue out of minimum consumption is apparently in favour. And how have the pledges of His Highness been performed in the sphere of education? Out of a State-revenue of Rs. 108 lakhs, His Highness spends approximately Rs. 4 lakhs on Education! No wonder that only 18.82 per cent of the male population attended schools, while 2.5 per cent of the female population sought instruction. What is this disastrous niggardliness due to? We notice that Palace Expenditure, ordinary and special, is increasing at galloping pace. A State gathering an income of one crore must spend Rs. 20 lakhs for the prestige and delectations of Rajwadi. It is interesting to note that the Baroda State spends Rs. 30 lakhs on Education and Rs. 20 lakhs on the Palace; an excessive proportion, but the impetus of the Gaekwad's homely youth and aspiration had secured Rs. 30 lakhs for Education. The figures of personal expenditure betray a dangerous tendency of squander-mania.

The Indore Report does not contain anything attractive about the liberalisation of Government and the recognition of popular rights. Greatly daring, His Highness allows the Indore Municipality to elect 15 members against fifteen nominees and one Chairman. We are by no means impressed by the system of responsibility. Indore requires a clean slate for progress. The Report writes, broadly, about the luminous outlook of the Durbar, but deadly facts condemn the administration of apathy and drift aggravated by whim. In the Census Report of 1921, the Commissioner makes a statement which Mr. Narisang Rao omits to present. It was pointed out that "according to the population of the State (Indore in 1921), the incidence of taxation per head comes to Rs. 8-8-0, as compared to Baroda where the incidence of taxation in 1918-19 was Rs. 6-1-10 per head." For the heavier impost of Rs. 2-6-0 a year what does the citizen get? Indore must answer. Nor have the vagaries of the Court escaped attention, especially the preference of bold characters in the Service and erratic appointments and dismissals. We suppose that in awkward situations, the Princes Protection Act hedges the divinity of Princes, but all reservations of prudence and the stewardship of Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar are hardly worthy of the associations which once distinguished his dynasty. He was great at the start, but his distinction faded with years. What will panicky regret now avail His Exhausted Highness? Stands Indore where she did?

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Greek Government has appealed to the League of Nations with regard to the expulsion of the Patriarch from Constantinople. Evidently Greece is anxious to incite Christendom against the Turks. Fortunately, the attempt is too palpable to succeed. The Oecumenical Patriarch was expelled as a Greek nationalist under the terms of Exchange Convention. The expulsion of any Greek national to whom the Exchange Convention applies is a matter entirely within the competence of the Turkish Government and Turkey has through her Foreign Minister, made it clear that she will not admit foreign intervention in an affair concerning her sovereign rights and prerogatives. His Highness the Aga Khan has tersely summed up the situation in the special cable which we published yesterday. He considered Turkey perfectly justified, he said, and in fact bound to remove the Patriarch in that he was more a Greek Nationalist. "And, even if he were a religious functionary, after the separation of religious from secular authority in their own institutions, the Turkish Government", the Aga Khan added, "could not be expected to tolerate any other such religious functionaries there." The Turkish Government, however, has no desire to interfere with the Greek Church; for the Greeks are free to appoint a Patriarch who is exempt from the stipulations of the Convention. The expulsion is not an attack on the Orthodox Church, but a measure of sheer national protection. Russia once used the Patriarchate for political purposes and Turkey having learnt the bitter lesson is not going to allow a repetition of the incident. That she is perfectly within her rights in taking up such an attitude is demonstrated by the policy of non-interference which both the British and American Government have adopted in this matter. Lord Curzon in reply to a question by the Archbishop of Canterbury stated on Tuesday that the British Government was of opinion that the matter was emphatically one which the parties concerned ought to settle themseves. Mr. Hughes, in a letter to Senator Fletcher, expresses the opinion that it will be inappropriate to intervene in the dispute. So it is hardly to be expected that the League of Nations will consider itself justified in responding to the appeal of the Greek Government.

Notes of the Day.

Barbarous.

If the Peshawar correspondent of the Associated Press is correctly informed regarding the stoning of two Quadaani shop-keepers, the news will cause a thrill of horror throughout the Muslim and Non-Muslim world. The punishment has evidently been meted out for apostasy, the "offence" for which Niamatullah met his death in the same manner. In no country claiming to be civilised can such a barbarous form of punishment for any offence, however heinous, be permitted, much less for what enlightened opinion everywhere refuses to regard as a crime. The fact that the stoning was carried out in the presence of the Police shows that the outrage was committed with official connivance. For the reputation of the Amir's Government, as a Government seeking to govern according to the best traditions of Islam, we trust immediate drastic steps will be taken by it to prohibit and penalise such an inhuman and uncivilised form of punishment.

Mr. Speaker's Salary.

Lord Reading deprived the Assembly of its legitimate right to elect its President, through the device of continuing the same session of the Assembly by its adjournment. But the Assembly itself has not acquitted itself with credit in regard to the question of the President's Salary Bill. The issue involved in the measure was a really important one. Since non-Indians have been fetched to occupy presidential chairs even though their recruitment has cost more to the Indian tax-payer, economy, apart from justice, has been offered as a strong ground for Indianisation. No fetish of prestige, no snobbish notions of equality with the European should stand in the way of cheapening the administration. Yet a majority in the Assembly which in a fatal spirit of accommodation had agreed to screw up the President's salary to Rs. 3,000 failed to reduce the proposed salary because, as Sir Henry Stanyon would say, it respected a President who went in a Rolls Royce more than one who went in a Ford car. Of all people Mr. Joshi, an avowed champion of the masses, supported the high salary on the capitalistic plea that dignity is conferred by salary. But because Mr. Joshi cannot have nationalisation of all industries, he need hardly introduce commercial standards in public services instead of making, as Pandit Motilal suggested, the spirit of service and efficiency the criterion of dignity. This is the second defeat of the Nationalists within this week and though no sane man believes the stupid cant of the "Times of India's" correspondent that the Swarajist rank-and-file is revolting against their leader's policy, it is time the Independents re-mobilised their forces and improved their party discipline.

Pilgrimage and War in Hedjaz.

In view of the hostilities in the Hedjaz there is a likelihood of the pilgrimage to Mecca not taking place this year unless Ibn Saud is able to defeat the forces of Emir Ali which are, as shown in the letter of Syed Suleman Nadvi, leader of the Khilafat Deputation, which we published yesterday, very strongly entrenched outside Jeddah, the city from which pilgrims from India and several other places proceed to Mecca. Muslims all the world over deplore the internecine fight that is going on, which is mainly due to the recalcitrance of Emir Ali and the selfishness of his immediate entourage. Syed Sulemain Nadvi has shown in his letter that the people of the Hedjaz do not support the cause of Emir Ali and his notables who, however, seem to be amply provided with the sinews of war. The Muslims in India hope that it will not be long before the war ends; but, in the meanwhile, they will not endorse Mr. Wardlaw Milne's proposal that the British Government should know the position before the pilgrimage occurs. For deplorable as are the hostilities in the Hedjaz, they concern the Muslim world alone which will not tolerate any outside interference. Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, did well in informing Mr. Wardlaw Milne in reply to his question that it was not for the British Government to interfere in these matters and that anxious as they and the Government of India were to secure free and easy access to pilgrims, they could not encourage pilgrims to go while the situation was such as to render pilgrimage dangerous.

Rumours.

A correspondent writes.—

"The sudden and extraordinary change in the attitude of Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar and Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, as revealed in recent divisions in the Legislative Assembly, has perplexed many a Indian. Is the explanation of this attitude to be found in the rumours regarding the imminent appointment in the Viceroy's Executive Council? Sir N. Sarma is due to retire soon. Who will be his successor as Law Member? Will it be Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar? Hardly likely, because that would mean Madras monopolising two posts in the Council. Sir Hari Singh is also stated to be in the running. There is, however, another rumour which connects the name of Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas with the Commerce Membership, Sir Charles Innes taking up the Home Membership from Sir Alexander Muddiman who will become Law Member. That Sir Alexander Muddiman has not proved a great success as a Home Member from the official point of view is well-known and perhaps the bureaucracy is anxious to placate the commercial community as well as to silence a powerful critic of its currency and financial policies by taking him into its fold. One never can tell."

FAILURE OF SIR FRANK SLY.

(BY S. M. RAHAMAN).

Now that the new Governor, a scion of a gifted family of scholars and administrators, has assumed the reins of the satrapy of the Central Provinces, it would be in the fitness of things if a hurried survey is taken of the regime of Sir Frank Sly, who occupied the Bhonsla "Gadi" for five eventful years.

'Shake-hand-Sly."

When, as a reward for his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Montford Reforms, in favour of Mr. Montague's pet scheme, the then Commissioner of Nagpur was suddenly translated to the Nagpur Government House, with prospects of appointment as the first Governor of these Provinces, even over the head of his shrewd predecessor who had won laurels in South Africa in addition to those nearer home, every one was confident of the success of Sir Frank Sly's tenure of office. Nothing but success could have been expected of a civilian who had not only hobnobbed with Montagus and MacDonalds—even with Gandhis during Champaran Commission—but had also mixed with the people of these Provinces with a freedom exceedingly rare in the annals of the "Heaven-born" service. His engaging address and urbanity of manners had earned for him an unprecedented popularity in the society, of course, outside the clubland, epitomised in the irreverent nickname of "Shake-hand-Sly". He also did not lack bureaucratic attainments as he had steered clear through a number of Committees, from the Islington Commission on Public Services to the Southborough Commission on Franchise, with an uncommon dexterity. The Reports of the Committees in whose deliberations Sir Frank Sly took an important part, disclose a sleight of hand which would have done credit to a seasoned "political conjurer" in the British Foreign Office. Language being the means of concealing one's thought, at least in the realm of "high politics," no administrator can achieve success unless he has the knack of obscuring clear issues. Sir Frank Sly could do this with consummate skill.

Inspite of all these abilities and favourable environments, his "rule" was anything but a success. The reasons, though they are generally over-looked, are not far to seek. They had caused the failure of able and affable Governors like Sir James Meston (now the Baron of Agra), or Sir George Lloyd, who is looking forward, if advices from England are correct, to another tenure of office in India. Sir Frank Sly, notwithstanding his great perspicuity and prudence, could not avoid these little pitfalls. It was, perhaps, that soldier-statesman Lord Minto who once remarked in the blunt Afghan way, perhaps reminiscent of the campaign in the rugged Afghanistan in which he had fought as a subaltern, that a really brave man is not afraid of displeasing anyone. Every man of affairs knows that he was not far wide off the mark—only the chicken-hearted are haunted by the night-mare of public displeasure. And when they attempt to please all, they generally end by displeasing all. The truth of this was fully demonstrated during the regime of Sir Frank Sly, who as, he must have discovered to his cost at the end of his office, played the game with fatal results.

Passion for Political Manoeuvring.

His incurable passion for political manoeuvring was another stumbling block, in the way of his success, which he could not overcome. More than once it had been proved that the hobby is dangerous for Governors. Governors, of course, cannot remain passive spectators, like the present day constitutional monarchs, of the struggles of mere men below, but, at the same time they ought not to play the role of a party leader. It not only detracts from their position but embroils them into political controversies and gives rise to bickerings which hardly redound to their credit.

Over and above this Sir Frank possessed a most defective political perspective which always caused the miscarriage of his cherished schemes. Once he went to the length of believing, so it appeared, that a mere repetition of certain political shibboleths, such as "responsive co-operation," associated with a great name, would disarm opposition! He made some very grave miscalculations after the rejection of the last budget by the Swaraj Party and the consequent resignation of the Ministers, and relied upon factors on which no far-sighted Governor would have broadbased his policy. In his case wisdom always dawned after the event.

But the last though not the least factor which worked against him and ultimately spelled the failure of his administration was the general belief that he was very susceptible to influences around him. It is, no doubt, difficult for Governors to resist and to remain unaffected from the influences of "courtiers," Sirs or Sardars, Bahadur or otherwise, who throng the Government Houses, but their potentiality, at least for evil, can be impaired to a very great extent by a tactful "His Excellency." At any rate he can see that misunderstandings are not created in the minds of the people and that he is not identified with any particular coterie, class or community.

Like his predecessor, who is now gracing the Chambers of White-hall to which it was expected the retiring Governor of Central Provinces, would be elevated, instead of a mediocre and comparatively junior Agent to Governor-General Sir Frank Sly was supposed to have succumbed to these influences, official and non-official, especially, after the summary dismissal of Mr. Montagu from the India Office.

DAWES ANNUITIES.

ARE THEY SOUND ASSETS ?

BRITAIN'S "YES."

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

In a discussion on the British Note on the debt quetion which is now proceeding in Paris press, a curious suggestion is made that the "Note gives the impression that the Dawes annuities from Germany are not regarded by the British Government as sound assets."

It is pointed out here that the impression that the British Government to regard these annuities as very sound assets might much more easily be obtained from the British note. Instead of requesting as they might well have done that the French payments should be made annually irrespective of the Dawes annuities, the British Government have offered that a portion of these payments should be made in the form of a charge upon the French share in the Dawes annuities. Moreover, as the British Government in their note have once again undertaken to apply the whole of their own share of German Reparations to reducing the amount required by them from the Allies—the total required from the European Allies being the equivalent of the amount Britain is under obligation to pay to America—it is perfectly obvious that Britain will remain deeply interested in seeing that the Dawes Plan continues to work efficiently. Nevertheless, whatever Britain may receive directly or indirectly from the Dawes annuities the hard fact remains that Britain's yearly payments to America do not vary with her annual income. These payments are being maintained out of the proceeds of the direct taxation of the British citizens, despite the fact that Britain has suffered from a protracted period of bad trade and has had for some years to support between one and two millions of unemployed. Nor should it be overlooked in justice to Britain that the capital and interest which she is repaying to the United States are all those of War Debt which she contracted solely in order that she might place money at the disposal of her European Allies.—(B.O.W.)

LEE STACK MURDER.

A LAW STUDENT CONFESSES BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.

It transpired that the two men who were arrested on 2nd instant are Abdel Hamid Anayat of the Student Teachers Training College and his brother Abdel Fattah Anayat a student of the Royal School of Law. The latter brought before the examining magistrate to-day admitted that he participated in the attack on the late Sirdar and gave the names of the others connected with the outrage including his brother.—Reuter.

FINE OF LEE STACK MURDER.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The House of Commons has authorised Government to pay the Sudan Government for benevolent purposes the balance of the fine of half a million sterling received from Egypt in accordance with the demand made by Britain at the time of the murder of Sirdar Sir Lee Stack. Other payments that have been made out of it include £40,000 to Lady Stack, £3,000 to Captain Campbell, the Aide-de-camp who was injured at the time of the attack, and £5,000 to March, the chauffeur who drove the car.

SINGAPORE BASE.

Replying to Mr. Hannon in the House of Commons Mr. Bridgeman said that the preparatory work in connection with the designs and arrangements for commencing the Singapore base was in progress.—Reuter.

GREECE STILL BELLICOSE.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

GENEVA, Feb. 11.

The Greek Government has appealed to the League of Nations with regard to the explusion of the Patriarch from Constantinople which it declares infringes the convention for exchange of populations and also other agreements and creates a situation involving the risk of affecting the Turko-Greek relations.—Reuter.

A NEW ACT OF PARLIAMENT?

TO IMPROVE CROYDON AERODROME

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the recent air disaster at Croydon, which declares among the conclusions that the aerodrome is unsatisfactory is to be speedily acted upon.

The "Evening Standard" understands that the Air Ministry proposes to seek powers in an Act of Parliament for considerable improvement of the aerodrome. It is claimed that if the proposed measures are carried out Croydon will become the first air port in the world.—(B.O.W.)

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Rugby Union Cambridge University beat St. Bart's Hospital by thirty-three points to three.—Reuter.

M. Shumiatsky, Russian Diplomatic Representative who left Teheran by aeroplane on the 4th instant, has returned.—Reuter.

BLOODY REVOLUTION

MEANS MISERY FOR MASSES

MAHATMA AND A REVOLUTIONARY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

Mr. Gandhi publishes in to-day's "Young India" a long letter from a correspondent who has given his name, but not his address in reply to his remarks on the revolutionary movement in his address to the Belgaum Congress. The correspondent writes:—"I think it my duty to remind you of the promise you made some time back that you would retire from the political field at the time when the revolutionaries will once more emerge from their silence and enter into the Indian political arena. The experiment with non-violent Non-co-operation movement is now over. You wanted one complete year for your experiment, but the experiment lasted at least four years if not five and still do you mean to say that the experiment was not tried long enough? To my mind the ideal that you gave to the nation or the programme of action that you laid before it is neither consistent with Indian culture nor practicable as a political programme. You have failed to capture the imagination of the youths of the country—the youths who could dare and who are still daring to go against your wishes although they unhesitatingly recognise you as one of the greatest of personalities of the modern age. These are the Indian revolutionaries. They have now decided to remain silent no more and therefore they request you to retire from the political field or else to direct the political movement in a way so that it may be a help and not a hindrance to the revolutionary movement. They suspended their activities so long simply to comply to your requests, direct and indirect, and they went further, they actually helped you in the carrying out of your programme to the best of their abilities. But now the experiments are over and therefore the revolutionaries are free from their promise or as a matter of fact they promised to remain silent only for a year and no more."

MAHATMA'S COMMENT.

Commenting on this letter Mr. Gandhi writes:—"I never made any promise to anybody as to when and how I should retire from the political life of the country. But I did say and now repeat that I would certainly retire if I find that India does not imbibe my message and that India wants a bloody revolution. I should have no part in that movement, because I do not believe in its utility either for India or which is the same thing, for the world. I hold that the world is sick of armed rebellions. I hold too that whatever may be true of other countries a bloody revolution will not succeed in India. The masses will not respond. A movement in which the masses have no active part can do no good to them. A successful bloody revolution can only mean further misery for the masses. For it would be still foreign rule for them.—A.P.

TERRITORIAL ARMY TO DUPLICATE ?

WAR MINISTER'S EXHORTATION TO YOUTHS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

Addressing the Countries' Territorial Association, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, made an important pronouncement of the future goal of the Territorial army. He said that its duties were likely to be constantly increasing. The settled policy of the Army Council since 1920 had been that the Territorial Army would be the sole means of military expansion in a time of war. In any war of first class importance the Territorial army would take the field overseas as soon as it would be made ready. The regular army and its reserves were much smaller now than in 1914 and whenever they had to be supplemented the burden and honour would fall upon the Territorial Army. "The Territorial Army will be required at least to duplicate itself in every particular and to produce fourteen divisions together with troops of lines of communication and reinforcements necessary to keep such a force in the field." The Minister appealed therefore to youngmen to join such a distinguished unit.

"The Evening News" says the significance of the statement is that in the event of another war there will be no necessity for any such organisation as the Kitchener Army of the late war.—(BO.W.)

BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY.

TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS FOR HIGH TREASON.

LEIPSIG, Feb. 11.

Remarkable allegations were made in the trial for high treason of sixteen Communists including a general of the Russian Red Army to the effect that they were agents of Soviet Russia who endeavoured to start Bolshevik cheka in Germany. Neumann, an ex-official of the Communist Party whom the Communists declared to be a spy, deposed that a revolutionary military committee was formed in Germany in 1923 to purchase weapons with money supplied by the Russian Embassy in Berlin. He alleged that he himself once received 25,000 American dollars for that purpose. He also received instructions to get rid of General von Seeckt, the late Hugo Stinnes and other prominent industrialists. Neumann declared that a meeting of Communist leaders in 1923 planned an armed outbreak including a march on Berlin and that several Reichstag deputies were implicated in it. He added that in accordance with instructions he had obtained phials of typhus and dysentery bacilli for use in food.—Reuter.

KOHAT HINDUS

MAHATMA'S ADVICE

FAILURE TO BRING ABOUT PEACE.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India" under the heading the "Kohat Hindus":—'I know that the pages of this week's 'Young India' will be searched for the finding of Maulana Shaukat Ali and myself on the tragedy of last September. I am sorry to disappoint the curious, for Maulana Shaukat Ali is not with me and I must not publish anything without his first seeing it. I may, however, tell the reader that I have already discussed my impressions with Pandit Motilalji, then with Pandit Malaviyaji and lastly with Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan. Dr. Ansari and the Ali Brothers and I have just finished writing them out during my journey to Saharmati. My notes will be immediately forwarded to Maulana Shaukat Ali and I hope to publish them together with Maulana Shoukat Ali's endorsement, addition or amendment as the case may be. But apart from the finding I am in a position to reiterate my advice to the Hindus that in their place I should not return to Kohat unless there is an honourable peace with the Mussalmans without Government intervention. This is not possible at the present moment, for unfortunately the Muslim Working Committee at present guiding the Mussalmans of Kohat was not and would not be represented before us. I can appreciate the delicate position of the Hindus. They do not want to lose their property. The Maulana Saheb and I have failed to bring about peace. We have failed even to draw the principal Mussalmans for discussion. Nor am I in a position to say that we should succeed in our attempts in the near future. In the circumstances the Hindus are at liberty to take any course they may consider advisable. In spite of our failure I can only advise one course. 'Don't return till the Mussalmans take you to Kohat with self-respect and dignity.' But I know that this is cold comfort except for those who are able to stand on their own legs and are in need of no advice from any quarter whatsoever. Such is not the position of Kohat refugees. I have conveyed my views to Pandit Malaviyaji. He has been their guide from the beginning and they must act as he advises them. The Lalaji came to Pindi, but he was unfortunately laid up in bed. My own considered opinion is given in a statement sent to Maulana Shaukat Ali. But I confess in advance that it will bring no solace to them. I am but a broken reed not worth relying upon." Mr. Gandhi then advises the refugees to find out some occupation for themselves or with the aid of local men whilst they are outside Kohat.—A.P.

LOWLANDS OF KENYA.

AFRICAN NATIVES NEED ALL AVAILABLE LAND.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the Associated Press stated that he was strongly opposed to any Indian official being sent out to East Africa to inspect an area in the lowlands of Kenya for Indian colonisation. The African population of Kenya needed all the available land for their own expansion and their paramount interests should be respected. Far too much land had already been alienated from them in the Highlands and if possible some of this land ought to be recovered for African use because the native reserves were already proving too small. Mr. Andrews also said that news about a special session of the East African Indian Congress should be received with caution. The meeting had received no support from Zanzibar and Tanganyika and the Mombasa Indians had protested against it.—A. P

CHINESE RLYS.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

PEKING, Feb. 12.

M. Oudendijk, Minister of the Netherlands at China and a doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, has sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Office drawing attention to the deplorable condition of the Chinese railways which, he says, threatens to throttle the economic development of the country and inflict lasting injuries to Chinese foreign trade interests. He declares unless the control of railways is immediately taken from the military authorities, it is evident that the railways will become insolvent. Moreover, tracks are neglected, bridges of culverts are damaged and in some cases are dangerous and locomotives and rolling stock are in a deplorable condition. The Diplomatic Corps earnestly advise Government to take steps immediately to re-establish normal conditions and replace the control of railways in the hands of the Government.—Reuter.

PAPAL TOUR.

NOT SO EARLY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Rome.—Reports of early conclusion of a concordat and the subsequent Papal tour round the world are discredited in well-informed quarters here.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

PROJECTED T U 'S. BOYCOTT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In view of the Trade Union's project for boycott, the Agricultural Conference, foreshadowed in the official announcement of November 27th has been abandoned.—Reuter

WILL MAHATMA LEAD ?

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

TAMIL NADU'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution condemning the action of the Travancore Darbar in opposing in the Travancore Legislative Council the resolution on the throwing open of roads to the members of the depressed classes and has appealed to the public to support in all possible ways the Vaikom Satyagrahis. The Committee expects that Mr. Gandhi would take a lead in this matter as the question of untouchability and unapproachability was standing in the way of communal harmony and Swaraj.—A.P.

LATE SIR ROBERT CORYNDON

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL AT NIROBI.

NAIROBI, Feb. 11.

The whole colony is mourning the death of Sir Robert Coryndon particularly sympathising with Lady Coryndon who is at present on the sea bound for home. All offices and shops were closed yesterday and to-day. The local Press eulogises Sir Robert Coryndon's ability as a Governor, his charming personality his wonderful sympathy with all races and especially his knowledge and understanding of the native races. A most impressive funeral took place this morning. The Service was performed at the All Saints Church, Nairobi which was packed with people of all races and every section of community. Enormous number of floral tributes buried the Muthaiga cemetery. Full military honours were given to the deceased. Never before had Nairobi seen such a gathering as that at the graveside. The Duke of York who had left Nairobi on Saturday for Uganda was informed by wire and returned post haste to Nairobi where he arrived few minutes before the Service and accompanied by a cortege left for the cemetery.—Reuter.

BOULTON BROTHERS AND CO.

DIRECTORS IN BANKRUPTCY COURT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Public examination in the Bankruptcy Court of the Robert George Hopper Boulton, William Whitehead Boulton, Gerald Alexander Moncrieff, Lt.-Col. Hon. Frederick Heyworth Cripps and Archibald Julian Browne, directors of the Boulton Brothers and Company was adjourned till 25th May. The Official Receiver said that the case was involved and that a joint statement of affairs which had been filed only the previous day showed banking liabilities amounting to about £10,000,000. Considerable investigation was necessary before he could proceed.—Reuter.

BARMAT AFFAIR.

EX-MINISTER ARRESTED.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.

Hoefle, who was the Minister of Posts in the Marx Cabinet and had resigned from the Reichstag as the consequence of allegations that he was implicated in the Barmat affair, has been arrested following the cross-examination by the Public Prosecutor based on the statements of officials of the Barmat concern and on suspicion that he was trying to get rid of incriminating documents.

The Berlin branch of the Social-Democratic Party has passed a resolution demanding expulsion from the Party of Bauer.—Reuter.

ORIUM CONFERENCE.

DRAFT AGREEMENT ADOPTED.

GENEVA, Feb. 11.

The Opium conference concluded to-day when a draft agreement consisting of fifteen articles dealing with the gradual suppression of prepared opium in the Far East and also a protocol giving effect to them were adopted. The representatives of Britain, India, France, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal and Siam duly signed the agreement and the protocol. China did not participate. Dr. Sze who has left for Washington addressed a long memorandum to the President giving reasons for China's withdrawal. Baron Sugimura said that Japan desired to reserve the principles of the Hague convention, was prepared to adhere to the present protocol and was firmly resolved to adopt a more efficacious and more radical policy. Baron Sugimura's statement was received with general satisfaction and was noted in the minutes of the sitting.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN STEIN MINE.

HUNDRED PERSONS MISSING

DORTMUND, Feb. 12.

A hundred persons are missing following the explosion by the firedam at the Stein mine. Hitherto, 30 bodies were recovered and 80 persons were rescued alive.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH ON NIGER

PARIS, Feb. 12.

The Governor-General of French West Africa communicates a telegram of Colonel Degoy from Niamey on the Niger, stating that Colonel Vuillemin's machine was crashed on leaving Niamey and Sergeant Vandelle was killed and Vuillemin and Dagneaux were injured.—Reuter.

FANATICISM IN KABUL

TWO MEN STONED TO DEATH

UNREST AMONG FRONTIER MUSLIMS.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

News has been received from Kabul that semi-official fanaticism has resulted in stoning to death two simple Qadian shop-keepers on 10th in the presence of the Superintendent of Police and 15 Constables. This following similar fate of Nimatullah has caused some unrest among the Muslims in the frontier.—A.P.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FIVE NEW REPLACEMENT CRUISERS

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of Admiralty, announced that the cost of the five new replacement cruisers now under construction or about to be constructed was estimated at between one and a half and two millions sterling. It was calculated that the vessels would be fully efficient for fifteen years counting from date of their completion. It was expected that the cruisers would be completed some time next year.—(B.O.W.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NO CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS FROM GENEVA.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

Sir Harry Britain (Conservative) asked whether before the proposed palace for the League of Nations was commenced at Geneva the British representative would press for a further consideration of the suggestions for the removal of the headquarters of the League to a more accessable centre and one enjoying a more equitable climate.

Mr. McNeill stated, the British Government were not aware of any desire among the members of the League of Nations to move the headquarters of the League from Geneva and were not prepared to make a suggestion for its removal.

The House then devoted itself to a discussion of various supplementary estimates.—(B.O.W.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

BILL TO ALLOW PEERESSES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

In the House of Lords Viscount Astor introduced a bill to enable the Peeresses in their own right to sit in that House. The bill was read first time.—(B.O.W.)

BR. PROTECTORATES IN S. AFRICA.

WILL IMPERIAL GOVT. INTERFERE ?

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

Earl Buxton asked if the negotiations were in progress for the transfer to the Union of South Africa of Swaziland and Bechuanland Protectorates.

The Earl of Onslow, replying for the Government said that the fact of a deputation having waited on the African Premier in regard to the question of the transfer had given rise to the belief that the matter had gone much farther than it really had. He pointed out that General Hertzog and the deputation on that question had not yet reached a stage in which the Imperial Government could be asked to give any decision. If the question were ultimately raised, both the native and white populations of the territories would be given full opportunity to express their views.—(B.O.W.)

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

NEW REGIME IN TANGIER.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

Mr. McNeill, Under-Secretary for foreign Affairs, replying to questions on Morocco in the House of Commons said that considerable progress had recently been made in organising the new regime in Tangier and there was ground for hope that shortly it would come into effective operation.—(B.O.W.)

RAISULI TAKEN TO AGADIR.

MADRID, Feb. 11.

Raisuli has been taken to Agadir.—Reuter.

ASQUITH TO TAKE SEAT IN LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Lord Asquith takes his seat in the House of Lords on Tuesday when he will be introduced by Earl Balfour and Earl Beauchamp.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK.

ADVISORY BOARD IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

An Advisory Committee of the Imperial Bank of India has been established in London with Sir Sidney Sitwell as Chairman and Mr. M. C. Norman and Sir Malcolm Hogg as members.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA

REFERENCE TO LEAGUE

ASSEMBLY AND POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Assembly has passed a resolution for the representation of the grievances of Indians in Tanganyika to the League of Nations. The Government opposed the resolution but no division was challenged.—A.P.

The debate in the Assembly on Mr. Pal's resolution about the committee of enquiry into the postal grievances was on the motion of Mr. Jinnah adjourned till the September session, Government having promised to receive a deputation of the employees' representatives in the meantime to hear their grievances.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Assembly met this morning to discuss the non-official resolutions. The agenda included resolutions urging the submission of the Indian grievances in Tanganyika to the League of Nations and another resolution asking for an enquiry committee on the grievances of postal employees.

The Home Member announced the Government business for the next week.

"On Monday Supplementary demand for grants will be made. Bills amending the Prison Act and Cantonement Act will be introduced. A motion for the circulation of the Contempt of Court Bill will be made. Reference of the Tariff Act Amendment Bill to the Select Committee has been postponed from 16th to 18th. Motions for the consideration of the Select Committees' reports on Indian Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill and Obscene Publications Bill and third reading of the President's Salary Bill will be made on the 18th."

The President then read to the House two messages from the Governor-General which the House received, all members standing. These announced the dates fixed for the Budget. These dates have already been announced partly. The dates fixed for the voting on demands for grants of the General Budget would be March 6th, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th. The second message allowed a general discussion on certain subjects as usual.

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Shanmukam Chetty moved recommending the Governor-General-in-Council to instruct representatives of the Government of India at the next meeting of the League of Nations effectively to ventilate there the grievances of the Indians in the mandated Territories, especially Tanganyika, and to seek immediate redress thereof.

Mr. Chetty said that the crux of the Indian grievance was that Indians in Tanganyika who formed 90 per cent. of the commercial community in the territory were asked to keep their accounts in English or in Swahili in English character and those who did not keep their accounts in such a manner had to pay for the translation of the account. This was very hard on the Indian merchants who were generally Gujaratis. Then again the Peddlars Ordinance was very hard on the Indian peddlars and gave arbitrary powers to the police and imposed other restrictions. He recalled a prolonged *hartal* observed by the Indian commercial community in protest and the representation made by a deputation to the Colonial Office. When the Government of India was approached it replied as usual that it was paying "due attention and had called for a report from the Trade Commissioner in East Africa." Mr. Chetty read from the provisions of the Covenant and said that the British Government was acting merely as the Agents of the League and that as India was paying 11 lakhs towards the upkeep of the League of India had a right to submit the grievance to that body. He also pointed out that though Indians formed 90 per cent. of the trading class, only four Belgian traders were able to secure right of keeping their accounts in French. Mr. Chetty suggested that Tanganyika was observing the Boer spirit which was manifesting itself in Kenya and other neighbouring places.

Mr. Graham, Legislative Secretary, opposed the resolution in the interest, as he said, of the Indian settlers in Tanganyika. He deprecated the loose terms in which the resolution was couched. Personally, Gujarati was his language of adoption and he liked the language but when they were dealing with a Mandated Territory the position was different. He emphasised that the mandatories undertook the mandate only in the interest of civilization.

ELEMENTARY JUSTICE.

Mr. Rangachariar, who was a member of the Colonies Committee, in supporting the resolution denied that Indians wanted a concession. They claimed elementary justice. He admitted from knowledge that the Government of India had made protests and representations but had they been negotiating? He recalled that when years ago a deputation waited on the Viceroy he assured them that as Tanganyika was being taken over as a mandated territory by the British Government the interests of Indians there would be duly safeguarded. What had happened in practice? Even the right which

(Continued on next page)

MR. PATEL'S COURAGEOUS STAND

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SISTER MUNICIPALITIES

BUNGALOW FOR COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There was some heated discussion over the propositions moved by Mr. Nensey for recording the two congratulatory resolutions of Broach and Ahmedabad Municipalities on the step taken by Mr. V. J. Patel; Mrs. Hodgkinson, with the help of Mr. Chowna, entered her protest against these letters being recorded, but her objections were brushed aside by the majority and Mr. Nensey's propositions were carried. The Corporation decided to sanction a lakh of rupees for giving a bungalow to the Commissioner.

LETTER FROM AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Ahmedabad Municipality, appreciating Mr. Patel's action in declining invitations to attend the functions held in honour of the Viceroy during his recent visit to Bombay. The Municipality also congratulated the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. B. Clayton, for frankly and fearlessly praising his work as the President of the Corporation.

Mr. J. G. Nensey proposed that the letter be recorded. He congratulated the Municipality on the action they had taken in the matter.

Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey seconded.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson moved that the letter be not recorded, as she did not like the records of the Corporation to be burdened with a resolution like that.

Mr. H. M. Chowna seconded.

Mr. V. A. Desai rising to a point of order said an amendment cannot be a direct negative of the original proposition.

The Chairman: Clearly it is out of order. They ought to have moved the amendment from the very beginning.

Mr. Chowna rose to speak on the amendment, in spite of the ruling of the Chairman.

Mr. Tairsee: How can he speak on an amendment which is ruled out of order?

Mrs. Hodgkinson rose to protest and said she did not understand the ruling of the Chairman.

The Chairman said he was sorry if she could not understand his ruling, but he could not help it.

Mr. Chowna: I move another amendment. Can't another amendment be moved? (Laughter).

The Chairman: You cannot, but another member can. (Laughter).

Mrs. Hodgkinson: How could an amendment be seconded when it was out of order.

The Chairman: Your right of speaking is exhausted. You can not speak now.

Mr. B. T. Desai was sorry that a note of dissent was struck in this matter. Mrs Hodgkinson must have by this time learnt that the feeling in the city, and particularly in the mofussil, was one of entire approval of the action of Mr. Patel.

Mr. A. K. Pai protested that the sympathy of Bombay was with Mr. Patel. Formerly whenever such a thing had taken place, there had been strikes and hartals in the city. But this time there had not been a single *hartal* in the city and that clearly showed that the citizens were not with Mr. Patel. He protested against this resolution being recorded.

The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

FROM BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation had received a similar resolution, to that of the Ahmedabad Municipality, from the Broach City Municipality and Mr. Nensey moved that it be also recorded. He said not only Bombay, but the whole Presidency was with Mr. Patel and had approved of his action, some members had, however, expressed their dissent, but the conduct of the Broach Municipality was not before them.

The proposition was seconded.

Mrs Hodgkinson failed to understand the language in which the congratulations were couched. Mr. Patel was congratulated for the step he had taken, but in refusing the invitation, which was not a penal offence, it could not be called that he had shown great courage. These congratulations must be thrown into the waste paper basket, and that was the only correct way of treating the matter. The Corporation had disapproved of the action of Mr. Patel and she hoped their records would not be disfigured by the resolution.

Mr. J. R. Tairsee said they were told that truth was sometimes stranger than fiction, and there was evidence of it in this case which was furnished by the previous speaker. They had expected some sort of chivalry even from a lady, but they had not had it. The Broach Municipality had passed a resolution of congratulations, but the Corporation were not sitting there as a censor on that Municipality. It was a mere matter of courtesy—this passing of the resolution—and he did not think that the time had now arrived, in the annals of Bombay when an expression of courtesy from one Municipality to another, from one citizen to another, was prohibited. When a resolution was passed it was expected that its opponents would take it sportingly and not strike a note of dissent which was hardly gallant and proper.

Mr. H. M. Chowna complained that the action of the Broach Municipality was a great blunder, and the blunder was the greater in sending the resolution to the Corporation. He did not think that either Mr. Patel or the Commissioner were deserving of any congratulations in the matter.

Mr. V. A. Desai then moved an amendment disapproving of the conduct of the Broach Municipality in the terms of Mr. Chowna's speech. (Laughter).

But this was not taken seriously and it dropped.

Mr. Nensey said they had spoken against the Broach Municipality, but that was not proper. If they did not approve of the action of that Municipality then they should throw out the proposition, but they should not pass any remarks against that body.

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation elected Mr. H. J. M. M Chotani a member of the Schools Committee, in place of Mr. A. K. Bowla.

GENERAL BUDGET.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the estimate for the general budget be adopted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was surprised at not having any explanatory speech from the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The Retrenchment Officer had been criticised by him for not pointing out the way in which the drain of the Municipal funds could be stopped, as lakhs of rupees were spent without the sanction of the Corporation. They were spending money which was not strictly for Municipal purposes. He was sorry that the Retrenchment Officer had not suggested any plan for preventing waste of money.

The motion was passed.

BUNGALOW FOR COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Byramji then moved that the expenditure side of the Loan Works Budget be adopted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the omission of Re. one lakh for the construction of a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner. He did not think that the efficiency of the Commissioner would suffer by not providing him with a bungalow, or that he would not do his duty properly. Many important things were omitted for want of finance, and the Commissioner himself had said there was no necessity in the matter.

Mr. Mathuradas Trikumji seconding said they must provide accommodation for middle-classes before giving a house to the Commissioner.

Mr. R. S. Asavale said they had already purchased the land, and they were losing interest now. It was better to provide a bungalow now and charge the Commissioner rent at the rate of 6 per cent on the capital than keep the land vacant.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the amount was provided for at the request of the Standing Committee, and the Commissioner himself was reluctant to furnish the sum.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said other bodies had already provided bungalows for their officers. If they did not build on the land, he was afraid the Government would resume it, and they would thus lose a cheap site.

Mr. B. T. Desai said there was financial stringency and the Commissioner himself did not want the bungalow. Because the land was secured cheap, it was not proper to build a bungalow on it. Why should they stick to the land at all, and thus lose more money over it? The rent, when the bungalow was completed, at 6 per cent as stated by Mr. Asavle would come to about Rs. 1000 per month, and he did not think there was any Commissioner who was willing to pay such a sum per month.

The Commissioner said as he was not going to live in the bungalow he was speaking with some sort of detachment. By the kindness of Government he was already provided with a bungalow for which he was paying an economic rent, and not the market rent. He was not going to be their Commissioner indefinitely. If he had not been provided with a bungalow, it would not have been possible for him to be their Commissioner, for then he would have had to spend about Rs. 800 on a bungalow and he would thus have been worse off than his juniors in the districts. The estimates for the bungalow came to about Rs. 1/0 thousands, and it was likely to be reduced. He told them that the future Commissioners were not going to be provided with a bungalow by the Government. The amount was provided for tentatively and would not be spent now. Of course, they would not be able to charge the economic rent of Rs. 1200 per month, but they must make some concession. Even the Municipal sweepers were provided with quarters, and the Corporation were losing on them, and their Commissioner should at least be treated as well as their sweeper. (Laughter).

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said they would have to spend not only the amount mentioned, but additional large sums in providing a garden, garage, etc.

Mr. Pai said by acquiring the land they had sanctioned the bungalow.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy said since they had spent money in acquiring land, they had as well spend some more money on a provided with houses.

The amendment was lost.

The Corporation then renewed the grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for a period of one year to the Bombay Helpless Beggars Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S PROGRAMME CANCELLED.

PATIALA, Feb. 11.

Owing to a gun shot accident to the second son of the Maharaja of Patiala the rest of the programme of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, was at their request cancelled. The review of the State forces and a banquet which was proposed to be given at the Fort was replaced by an afternoon shoot in Moti bagh. The Maharaja drove the Prince and Princess to the jungle where they picked up four big boars, one sambhar, a hog, deer, and a blue bull. The sambhar was an exceptionally good specimen of its species found in Northern India. Their Royal Highnesses have left for Rampur.—A.P.

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA.

(Continued from previous page.)

Indians had enjoyed for long long years under Germans to maintain their accounts in Gujarati had been taken away. When the law was originally passed French was not recognised as the official language and the French Government protested and within five minutes French was recognised. The Government of India in charge of 300 million people was still legislating and had referred to fanciful amendments. The fact was that the Secretary of State for India went from one room in Whitehall to another belonging to the Colonial Secretary and kneeled before him for the Indian claims. There was no firm stand.

Mr. B. Das welcomed the blunt statement of the position by Mr. Graham. He strongly criticised the Government of India in sending representatives to the League who did not voice the feelings of the Indian people out only of the Executive. President Wilson, he said, died a heartbroken man because of the failure of the League.

Mr. Bhore, Secretary, Education Department, hoped to convince the House that the resolution suggested an unusually drastic and inopportune step and that the line the Government of India had been pursuing was the right one. They might be charged with having been unduly patient but did not this patience pay? He concluded "Is it nothing that in regard to the grievance about the renewal of licenses we have been able to get a most satisfactory assurance? Is it nothing that we have been able to get an assurance from the Colonial office that the matter will be re-examined? I can conceive of no more inopportune moment for pressing this resolution and I hope the mover will not press it."

Mr. D. P. Sinha supported the resolution.

Mr. Jinnah, in further supporting the resolution, regretted that the Government of India with half Indian and half European element was absolutely foreign in spirit. Mr. Jinnah admitted that the Government of India so far as they were concerned were doing their best but all that this resolution asked was that if nothing was done in the course of a few weeks as a result of the negotiations then the Government of India should be allowed to place the matter before the League of Nations which was the final authority in this matter.

THE LEGAL POSITION

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, while appreciating the necessity for continuing the representations, contested the legal position taken up by Mr. Graham as regarded the Covenant of the League of Nations. Sir Sivaswami said that if reasonably construed there was no legal obligation that Indians should keep their accounts in Swahili or French or English which under German rule they kept in their own language, namely, Gujerati, because ninety per cent of the traders were Gujeratis.

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty admired the optimism which still prevailed with the Government of India even after negotiations lasting two years. Here, in this resolution, said Mr. Chetty was an opportunity for the Government to show if it could exercise its legal right given to India by virtue of its membership of the League. If this could not be enforced at this stage then it was far better for India to withdraw her membership from that League. There was no time to wait.

Mr. Graham said he spoke on this resolution because the League of Nations was a subject which was alloted to the Legislative Department. He regretted if by his speech he gave the impression that the Indian traders had not a just and legitimate grievance. The difference between the position of the Government and that of the non-officials only lay in the method. He could not understand how any member after hearing Mr. Bhore could say that the negotiations of the Government of India had been unsuccessful.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

The resolution was put and carried, Government not claiming a division.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

POSTAL STAFF'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. B. C. Pal moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee to enquire into the grievances of the postal staff be constituted to be composed of 9 members of whom 3 shall be chosen from among the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, 3 to be Government officials and 3 to be elected by the Executive Council of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Union, the chairman of the committee being a non-official member of the Assembly.

Mr. Pal argued that the Government might say that a committee was appointed five years ago; the postal people replied that they had no representative on it and that its report had dissatisfied them. Then again, the telegraph employees had been better treated. They had one committee in 1920 and another in 1923. Mr. Barton, the General Secretary of the Telegraph Association, was represented on it and had secured almost all that the telegraph employees wanted. Mr. Pal admitted that the postal employees were not so well organised. Mr. Pal declared that the postal employees were the most efficient the most honest and the most deserving among the public servants in India. They were also the least paid. Prices had gone up. Let Government hold an open enquiry.

Mr. Joshi supported the resolution and emphasised that the discrimination in the treatment of the postal and telegraph employees was causing a great deal of discontent among the former. If the Government could not grant an increase without increasing the postal rates let it increase those rates (some voices, "No, no."). Fortunately, added Mr. Joshi, such a condition had not arisen.

Mr. Cocke opposed the resolution, because in his opinion, a business department should be left to deal with the subject on a business basis. Moreover, the department had as its head a sympathetic Director-General. Mr. Cocke said he was sure the general public of India would not listen to any increase in the postal rates.

At this stage, Mr. Hussanally moved the adjournment of the Debate till after the Budget had been presented.

The President said he would consider it later.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar admitted that the Assembly should not interfere with the details of the administration or entertain individual grievances, but when individual grievances were symptoms of a wrong policy the Assembly must urge an enquiry.

IMAGINARY GRIEVANCE.

Sir B. N. Mitra confessed his disappointment that the members had failed to show any ground for enquiry. Sir Bhupendra emphasised that the Haseltine Committee of 1920 consisted of practically non-official members and President of the Postal Union of Bangalore was represented on it. This committee came to unanimous conclusions keeping in view the special conditions of service in postal service and the interest of the taxpayer. Increases were granted when the prices were the highest. The Incheape Committee had urged the Government to reconsider the salaries granted to subordinate services as prices were falling. The Government had not yet taken up the reduction suggested. He felt that it was only the vocal section which, having imaginary grievances, declared that the Haseltine Report was extremely disappointing. The Director-General was prepared to consider reasonable grievances, but the majority of them were imaginary and even if they were backed by a committee of the kind proposed by Mr. Pal, Government could not accept them. If the minimum demand put forward by the postal people was accepted it would impose an extra burden of three crores on the taxpayer. A more urgent need to-day was to give relief to the larger body of taxpayers by attempting to reduce the postal rates.

Mr. Pal, interrupting, asked whether police constables deserved more pay than postmen.

Sir B. N. Mitra:—Certainly, in the opinion of the Government.

Pundit Shamlal Nehru:—But, look at the income of the constables. (Laughter.

Sir B. N. Mitra emphasised that the Telegraph Committee of 1923 was precluded from considering any question of revision of pay. Concluding Sir B. N. Mitra urged the House not to adopt the resolution for which no case had been made out. Questions of details would be considered by his department if any representation was received and any member brought it to their notice.

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL.

Mr. Jinnah, who was President of the Postal Conference held some time ago, in speaking on the resolution appealed to the Government to recognise the existence of grievances of subordinate employees in the postal department. The grievances had been enumerated by the conference. They wanted enquiry into (1) suitable scales of pay for all classes of officials, (2) number and pay of supervisory staff, (3) duty and local allowance, (4) house accommodations, (5) increase of staff and reduction of hours of duty, (6) increase of holidays, (7) suitable buildings for post office and rest houses (8) overtime allowances, etc. Government could not say that they had not heard of these grievances. There were distinctions made between rates of pay to postal and rates of pay to telegraph employees. As the grievances were deep-seated and real it was the duty of the Government to give the employees some satisfaction. If Government could give an assurance that they would themselves look into matter with a view to meeting the legitimate and real grievances of the employees, then he would appeal to Mr. Pal to have the discussion adjourned till the iSeptember session.

Mr. Mahomed Shafee moved an amendment to the effect that the proposed committee of enquiry should examine all the points of grievances referred to by Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao said that his first consideration was that of the tax-payer. He wanted first and foremost a reduction in postal rates, because since the increase of the rate, the use of letters and post cards in the country had come down by a hundred million each. If consistent with the reduction of postal rates the just grievances could be redressed he would be glad, but if they urged a revision of pay now they would be told that they could not ask for a reduction in the rates.

Sir B. N. Mitra, replying to Dewan Bahadur Ramachanda Rao and Mr. Jinnah said that the Government were willing to examine in consultation with representatives of the subordinate employees of the postal department all their grievances. Beyond this he was not prepared to commit the Government to anything. He was agreeable to receive a deputation of the employees' representatives.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

Mr. Jinnah said he would move the adjournment of the debate till the September session on the understanding that the Government was willing to discuss and consider the grievances of the postal men and would give them an opportunity to send their representatives or a deputation to wait upon the Government Member and that the grievances would be considered sympathetically and not in the spirit that everything that could be done had already been done.

Mr. Jinnah's motion adjourning the debate till the September session was carried.

The Assembly then rose and meets again on Monday.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

GOVT.'S POLICY OF DILATORINESS

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

An extraordinary case of bureaucratic dilatoriness and obstruction is exposed in a leading article in the "Hindustan Times" on Indian Mercantile Marine. After pointing out that Government has by its allotment of days provided insufficient time for the discussion of the constructive legislation, the Delhi paper draws attention to the Deck Passenger Committee's Report on which no action has yet been taken. Says the "Hindustan Times", "The attention of the Assembly was at first naturally drawn to health and comfort of the deck passengers, whose number along the Indian coast alone exceeds 1,000,000 annually and whose grievances due to overcrowding and insanitary conditions on board had long been a public scandal. The details of conditions of voyage mentioned before the Deck Passenger Committee became the more intolerable when it is remembered that the foreign passenger ships that have monopolised the traffic, particularly in the Bay of Bengal make a profit of over 25 per cent. Popular charges in this condition levied against the foreign shipping companies were fully substantiated before the committee, who published their report in 1921 recommending various measures of amelioration. Yet what has the Government of India done except to sit tight on this report, lest the profits of the foreigners should be reduced in providing the necessary amenities for Indian deck passenger? When a question regarding Government's intention in this matter was out but in the Assembly a few days ago, the Government with their tongue in their cheek replied that the report was under consideration. It is almost four years since the report was submitted to the Government of India. Yet their callous indifference towards the suffering Indian Humanity is so great that they have not had time during the four long years to come to any decisions on the subject".

POLICY OF DILATORINESS

Proceedings the "Times" points out that though the Assembly at the instance of Sir Sivaswami Iyer passed a resolution recommending the creation and development of a mercantile marine as early as January 1922, the deliberate policy of dilatoriness delayed even the appointment of a Committee for one full year. "The history of bureaucratic dilatoriness is, however, not yet over. The Committee submitted their report almost a year ago on 3rd March 1924 and the Commerce Member is still thinking about it. Not merely have the Government failed to indicate their opinions about the various measures of far reaching importance recommended by the Committee but they have also prevented the Legislative from expressing its views on them by failing to provide a day for the discussion of the report during the twelve months that have passed since its submission".

After noting with approval the action of the Nationalist leaders in promptly taking up this matter the "Hindustan Times" points out that the right of coastal reservation and a national policy of shipping development are recognised in the International Law. Says the paper, even parts of the British Empire are permitted by the all pervasive Merchant Act to adopt this policy for the development of their national mercantile marine. As a result of this inherent right recognised in law Australia has practically reserved her coastal traffic to Australian merchant vessels even against the British ships, mostly belonging to the Incheape Combine. With such a precedence within the Empire, India should have no legal difficulty in adopting a policy calculated to nourish the national shipping Industry. As a matter of fact it has been set at rest by the definitely expressed opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England to the effect that Mr. Neogy's Coastal Traffic Bil is not *ultra vires* of the Indian Legislature. This opinion of the highest legal talents in the British Empire is particularly welcome to the Indian public, because for once and for all it removes a general doubt regarding the Legislative powers of the Indian Legislature shared even by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, who to their credit be it added, were far sighted enough to recommend the amendment, if necessary, of the offending British section if it really stood in the way of the development of a National merchant fleet for India. It is now unto the Government to make amends for its long neglect of the Marine question and to further the progress of Mr. Neogy's Bill by providing, if necessary, special facilities for its introduction and consideration. In no case, we hope will the Government of India, now that they have got the expression of the highest legal authority on the subject, countenance the machinations of the interested non-Indian parties either to thwart legal opinions or to baulk national aspirations.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At an emergent and well attended meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board held on Wednesday morning, Mr. Christie, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri, was elected as Executive Officer by 18 votes against 15 secured by the defeated candidate Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon of Allahabad who was supported by Congressmen.—A. P.

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The report on the working of co-operative societies in Mysore State during the year 1923-24 which has just been published shows that there was a general progress of the co-operative movement during the year though there was a fall in the number of societies as well as in the memberships on account of the winding up of moribund

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It is understood that the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee will hold its summer sittings in Bangalore and it is expected to be there at the beginning of March.

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The Governor of Bihar and Orissa received and replied to an address from the Municipality of Deoghar in the course of which His Excellency referred to the Viceroy's Leprosy Relief Fund and invited public support.

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The Indian Coal Committee examined Mr. E. A. Pearson of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Karachi, in camera on Wednesday at his own request.

BAN ON MR. HORNIMAN.

MR. NARIMAN'S RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., has given notice of the following resolutions at the ensuing sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

(1) "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the ban on Mr. B. G. Horniman be removed and the Passport authorities be informed accordingly."

(2) "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the Development Directorate as a special department be abolished and its future activities for the completion of the scheme be transferred to the Public Works Department."

With a view to secure a place in the ballot, notice of Mr. Horniman's resolution has also been given by other members of the Council.

Besides, Mr. Nariman has also given notices of amendments to the Rent Bill and a Bill further to amend the Municipal Act. The effect of the amendment to Rent Bill, if admitted and passed would be to once again bring the non-residential premises also within the purview of the Act, details of which, such as the fixing of percentage of increment in rent in the schedule and the limit up to which the control should continue, will be moved either in the Select Committee or at the Second Reading, which will probably be in the Poona Session.

With reference to the Municipal Amendment Bill Mr. Nariman has given notices of amendments whereby the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner and fixing the salaries, etc., would be transferred to the Municipal Corporation, subject to an approval of Government instead of the said power of appointment, etc., resting with the Government as at present provided.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INCREASING

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Board of Trade returns show that Imports in January were £128,997,000 sterling and Exports £69,050,000 sterling, showing an increase of £277,719,000 sterling and £5,815,000 sterling respectively compared with January 1924.—Reuter.

SMALL POX IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The Health Officer, Madras Corporation, has notified to the public that small pox has been showing definite signs of increase in the city and has now been declared epidemic. During the week ending February 7th seventy three attacks and eighteen deaths were reported as compared with thirty nine attacks and thirteen deaths during the previous week. —A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

In the share market rates were steadier to-day on account of some improvement in the price of manufactures article and there were not many sellers. In coals a limited number of dealings was put through at unchanged rates. Teas were generally weaker with buyers keeping off for the moment. Darjeeling tea and Chinchona marked a big drop in prices. Miscellaneous comprised few transactions at about previous quotations. Government paper were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 65/10 six per cent bonds 1930 101/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 13.0.

Railways:—Arran Sasaram Light Railway 55, Sara Serajgunj Railway 74.

Jute:—Alliance 645, Auckland 29/6, Barnagore 172, Clive 43/8, Cossipore 5/10, Dalhousie 44/6 Delta 510, Empire 56/8, Fort William 422/8, Howrah 45/2, Hukumchand ord 10/4 Kankinarrah 467/8, Kinnison 9/6, Lansdowne 34/6 National 80/6, Orient 212/8, Presidency 8/6, Reliance 62/4 Union 63/6.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 5/6, Katras Jherriah 95, Lakurka 12/8, New Nendra 8/8, Ramgunge 48, Satpukuria and Assansol 3/1, Sendra 17/8, Talcher 7.

Electric Power and Telephone Companies:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6. Two

Miscellaneous Companies:—British India Corporation ord 4/12, Burma Finance and Mining 3/3 Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/12.

Shipping Companies:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/8.

Tea Companies:—Darjeeling Tea Chinchona 3/2, Dhunseri 6/12, Durrang 65, Rupacherra 33, Sara Serajganj Railway 14.

Official and Personal.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived Ahmedabad on Tuesday and left Wednesday morning to visit to Borsad Taluka.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has made a grant of one thousand rupees to the Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat of Calcutta.

Mr. V. J. Patel, M.L.A., will leave Delhi to-day for Bombay to preside over a meeting of the Bombay Corporation and will return to Delhi on the 19th to move his resolution for the removal of the franchise disqualification of political prisoners.

The Nawab of Sevanur arrived at Government House, Bombay on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the wedding of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chunilal Mehta's daughter on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a State Ball at Government House on Thursday.

Mr. A. P. Banerji, the Dewan of Mysore, whose term of office expires on the first of May, has been given an extension of service for one year.

Dr. Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University has been appointed as an ex-officio extra member of the Council in charge of educational portfolio.

The Indian Coal Committee has left Karachi for Delhi.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

EXPECTED SUPPORT IN PARLIAMENT.

DR. BESANT INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a special representative of the Tribune on Sunday afternoon, Dr. Annie Besant gave an interesting life-history of the draft Commonwealth of India Bill, which owes its form mostly to her. The idea, she said, was brought forward in the course of a discussion at a club in Madras, three years ago, where Mr. Ramaswami Sastri in a debate on the best way of getting Swaraj suggested that they should also try to do as other countries had done and have a convention to draw up a scheme of Swaraj. This idea was well received and discussed throughout February 1922. Then there was discussion in the Press. When she returned later in that year from a visit to Europe the club suggested that she should proceed to Simla and place the proposal before members of the Central Legislature. Accordingly, she discussed the matter with most of the Councilors in Simla and ultimately a mixed Committee of both houses of the Central Legislature was formed on which each province was represented.

In February 1925, a preliminary conference was held at Bombay where Mercy the objectives of the scheme were laid down and it was decided to carry on vigorous propaganda throughout the country to bring public opinion round to an acceptance of the suggestion. As a consequence, fairly active work was carried on through out 1923 Madras and Bombay being the most active in the propaganda, where members of the local Legislatures formed Provincial Councils and established district and Taluq Councils. In this manner, all who wanted Swaraj—of course, within the Empire, for the basic idea had always been to have it sanctioned by a statute of the Realm, which would be the last purpose for which India would have to go to Westminster—were thus secured as supporters. At present, 45 Councilors of Madras were pledged to bring about a Convention.

The activities of 1923 brought in a large number of members and the second conference, which was held in 1924, fixed a meeting of the National Convention, at Allahabad in April 1924. This Convention, as was already known, divided itself into committees, one to report on each department of Government. The reports were sent up by the various Committees and on the basis of these reports the Bill was drafted and the Convention met in December 1924 and sat on this draft day after day till the final draft was settled which was now published for criticism. This draft had now also been considered by the All-Parties Conference.

Asked as to the reception which the draft Commonwealth of India Bill had got in the country, Dr. Besant felt sure that it had, on the whole, been very favourable on the ground that in this Bill was provided a basis on which a definite scheme of Swaraj could be worked out. In fact, it had been so taken as a basis in the Swaraj Scheme Committee, about which Dr. Besant informed our representative that they were nearly through the work and hoped to finish it by the end of the week, because the Committee had been directed to send in the report by the 16th February. What they were doing in the Committee was sketching the general outline as to the presentation of the Bill before Parliament.

Asked as to the prospects of the success of the Bill in Parliament she said, the Conservatives were sure to oppose it, although it would, she believed, have the support of a few even amongst that party. There were from 30 to 40 members of Parliament that would ballot for the Bill and she was sure of the entire Labour support, as also of that of several Liberals. She knew it would be thrown out in the first reading, but they would work to bring about widespread agitation in the country in favour of the Bill and she had every hope of good results.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 11.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches.	Fahr. 30.013
Temperature of Air	70.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	63.5 ,,
Dew Point	58.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	66% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	77.9 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	67.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE N, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	249 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	in. ft
Th.	12	1 19	28 8	12	7 27	17
		13 28	27 0		19 9	17
Fri.	13	1 47	28 4	13	7 53	17
		14 6	26 5		19 42	17
Sat.	14	3 4	28 1	14	9 30	17
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19
Sun.	15	2 55	27 2	15	9 12	17
		15 42	25 8		21 9	20
M.	16	3 38	26 5	16	10 9	17
		16 49	25 5		22 21	21
Tu.	17	4 33	25 8	17	11 22	17 6
		18 18	25 5		..	..
W.	18	5 49	25 3	18	0 17	21 8
		19 57	26 2		12 43	17 5

MULSHI ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Bhate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona, to-day framed charges against Mr. V. Bapat and the five other accused charged with attempting to murder the engine driver, Luis Martin, and eleven coolies at Messrs. Tata and Coy. works at Mulsai, and with conspiring for this and the common object of stopping the work on the dam.

MR. BAPAT'S STATEMENT.

The accused at Tuesday's hearing were asked if they had anything to say in regard to the evidence recorded against them, and in reply Mr. V. Bapat dictated a lengthy statement in Marathi.

He said that on the 9th December there was a Satyagraha demonstration at Mulshi. There was no dispute about that, but there was a difference of opinion with regard to the motives that actuated him and his companions. He then went on to define his motives, remarking, that it was necessary first to take into consideration the nature of the man i.e. (himself). He was not an animal by nature. Continuing Bapat said that non-violent Satyagraha followed certain stages. For instance in 1922 he had given notice of his intentions to the Manager of the Tata Company to the Collector of Poona, and had also spoken to the Home Member on the subject. If non-violent methods failed the accused said, violent methods would follow. Whether it was a coolie or a Director made no difference to him, both were the company.

The accused's statement occupied more than an hour and was, as he remarked, the purport of hundreds of his lectures on the same subject. The other accused after making a few unimportant remarks ended by saying their sentiments were the same as those of accused No. 1.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate then framed charges under Sections 149, 307 and 148 against the following five accused:—(1) M. P. Bapat, (2) B. S. Gole, (3) D. V. Babhale, (4) A. V. Modak, (5) P. P. Kukude. While accused No. 6 D. V. Deo who did not take an active part in the attack on the train but had hired a room at Mulshi for the other accused and who was separately tried with attempting to shoot certain villagers at Paud on the night of the 9th December last, was also sent up to the sessions, charged under sections 109, 307 and 148 I. P. C.

After the Magistrate had read out the charges to the accused, Bapat informed the Court that he had nothing more to say and that beyond giving his name, address etc., he would not say anything or answer questions in the Sessions case.

BABY WEEK AT DELHI.

COUNTESS READING OPENS EXHIBITION.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Countess of Reading opened this afternoon the Second Delhi Baby Week Exhibition. The Viceroy as the head of the Government, thanked the Governors, the Ruling Chiefs and all who had helped to build in so short a time an institution which he believed was now well-established and would continue to develop.

The Countess said that India had made a splendid beginning but there must be no slackening of ambition, no wearying of effort no limit set to their generosity and interest. She hoped that health centres would be opened in every centre. The public of India had taught her to look forward with confidence and it was with a heart full of gratitude and hope that she declared the Exhibition open.—A.P.

A RECORD SANDGROUSE SHOT.

VICEROY AT BIKANER.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

It is learnt that whilst at Gujner in Bikaner State, the Viceroy participated in a record sandgrouse shoot, the total aggregating approximately 6,700 sandgrouse in two days. His Excellency himself shot 165 and 172 sandgrouse respectively on the two days.

Their Excellencies visited the Fort at Bikaner from Gujner and were entertained to tea in the palace by His Highness.—A.P.

INDIAN ARMY AT HONGKONG.

EXPENDITURE NOT TO FALL ON INDIAN REVENUE.

DELHI, Feb. 10

In connection with the statement made in a letter headed "Military Expenditure anomally" in "Mahratta" of 11th January, 1925, regarding the garrison in the colony of Hongkong, that the whole expenditure of the Indian Infantry Regiment and Indian Mule Corps falls on the Indian exchequer, it is officially stated that the statement in question is incorrect. The entire cost of Indian unit and Indian details at Hongkong is debited against the Imperial Government and no fraction of it falls on Indian revenues.—A. P.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

APPEAL AGAINST DECREE IN HIGH COURT.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

It is understood that an appeal is to be filed in the High Court against the decree passed by the District Judge against the 11 councilors of the Nadiad Municipality.—A. P.

LEPROSY RELIEF FUND.

VICEROY AND COUNTESS OF READING CONTRIBUTE RS. 50,000.

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

First list of donations in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for the Leprosy Relief Fund has been issued to-day. It shows a collection of Rs. 1,20,857 by the Central Executive Committee. The reports received from the Provincial Committees shows that the following collections have been made in their respective areas; Madras Rs. 12,500; Bengal Rs. 2,171; the Punjab Rs. 1,136 and Hyderabad (Deccan) Rs. 10,760. It is notified that the contributions received in other provinces will be included in the second list of donations received by the Central Executive Committee which contain the following:—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading Rs. 50,000; the Nawab of Rampur Rs. 30,000; Indian Red Cross Society Rs. 15,000; Maharaja of Bikaner Rs. 5,000; Maharaja of Kapurthala Rs. 5,000; Maharaja of Datia (paid through the Central India Committee) Rs. 5,000; Raja of Mudhol Rs. 4,000; Lala Banwari Lall Honorary Magistrate, Delhi Rs. 1,000; Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, Quetta Rs. 1,000 and Sardar B. A. Dalal Rs. 501.—A.P.

THEFT OF GOLD.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

UNAO, Feb. 11.

Four persons have been arrested by the C.I.D. police in connection with the theft in November last at Cawnpore station of a parcel containing gold bullion and mohurs worth Rs. 50,000. Three of the accused are reported to have made confessions and property worth Rs. 50,000 has been recovered.—A.P.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

KARACHI'S EVIDENCE.

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

The Indian Coal Committee commenced its sittings in Karachi yesterday morning. The first witness heard was Mr. J. B. S. Fhuiron, Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, followed by Mr. T. H. E. Coad, the Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust. Mr. Thurion was generally in favour of grading inspection and certification through a Government agency. What the buyers really wanted was knowledge of the quality of the coal they were buying. Since 1922 the Karachi Port Trust had used British and South African coal as both were better in value and price than Indian coal. Experience showed that the consumption of Indian coal was as much as thirty per cent. over Welsh, 28 per cent. over north country and 18 per cent. over South African coals and gave a more irregular steaming.

This morning Mr. H. N. E. Dinshaw of Messrs. Edulgee Dinshaw and Company gave evidence and said that the turnover of his firm was about 50 to 100 thousand tons of coal per year and for the last four years they had used foreign coal. He thought that the grading should be done by the trade itself and not by an official agency. The reduction of rail and sea freight from collieries to boat centres was imperative if the use of Indian coal was to be encouraged. The Indian coal industry required to be purged of many obnoxious features the most prominent of which was the uncertainty of the quality and the absence of screening. When the industry had created confidence among its clientele in the matter of purity and quality he thought the difficulty in price would soon be overcome. Coal should be divided into several classes according to calorific values so that the buyers would know exactly what they were buying. Charges for grading and certification should be borne by the buyers.

After lunch, the Committee heard the evidence of Mr. E. L. Price of Messrs. Cooper and Co., Karachi, in camera at his own request.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

APPEAL BEFORE LAHORE HIGH COURT.

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The hearing of the appeal filed by Mr. De Souza against the orders of the District Judge, Delhi, which were adjourned yesterday on account of the absence of Counsel for appellant, began to-day in the Lahore High Court before Messrs. Justices Broadway and Jailal Bakhshi. Mr. Tek Chand assisted by Messrs. Ram Lal and J. P. Sinha appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Moti Sagar appeared for the liquidators of the Development Corporation. Lala Ram Kishore of Delhi was watching the case on behalf of the liquidators of the Alliance Bank who are the largest creditors of the Corporation. Counsel for the appellant in the course of his argument submitted that the lower Court had no justification to issue an *interim* injunction in this case when there was no *prima facie* case established against the appellants holding the property. The appellant could not sell the property unless he gave six months' notice to the Corporation. Counsel read a lengthy statement from the appellant pointing out that the appellant was promised in 1919 by the Directors of the Corporation a huge sum of money for services rendered and to be rendered and for other considerations, and that the appellant who subsequently became a director of the Corporation was granted by the Corporation the mortgage of the said property in 1922 for a fraction of the original sum promised.

Counsel had no finished his arguments when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

DR. GUHA ROY'S APPEAL.

CASE SENT TO CHIEF JUSTICE FOR REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

At the High Court to-day Justices Newbould and B. B. Ghose passed orders in the appeal preferred by Dr. Protop Chunder Guha Roy who had been convicted of defamation by the lower Court in connection with the police investigation into a case of dacoity at Charmaniar. The appellant who was a member of the Committee of the Bengal Congress Party which enquired into the alleged police excesses delivered three speeches attacking the conduct of the police at Charmaniar. Inspector Pasiuddin who was at Charmaniar brought a case of defamation against the appellant who was convicted by the Magistrate of Faridpur and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. On appeal the Sessions Judge upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to six months' imprisonment. Their Lordships were divided in their opinion and the case was sent up to the Chief Justice for reference to a third judge.

It will be recalled that some of the Indian newspapers and publicists asserted that His Excellency Lord Lytton had this appeal in mind when he made, in the course of a speech at Dacca which led to indignant protests in the Press and on the platform, certain remarks concerning Indian women being used as a tool by Indian men for incriminating policemen.

ANOTHER POLITICAL SUSPECT ACQUITTED.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND BENGAL POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

In the High Court to-day Justices Greaves and Mukerjee delivered judgment in the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Chittagong in the case in which Premananda Dutta was charged with murder. The accused who was described by the prosecution as a political suspect was charged with killing the Police Sub-Inspector Profulla Kumar Roy on the evening of 25th May last. It was alleged that the deceased caused the arrest of some of the accused in the Maniktola Bomb Case and other political cases and so one of the friends of Revolutionary Party fired three shots at him which resulted in his death. The jury unanimously found the accused Premananda not guilty. Disagreeing with that verdict the Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court. Their Lordships rejected the reference and acquitted the accused.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 39th Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Town Hall on the 4th instant under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Dr. P. B. Joshi, Ph.D.

The Annual report of the working of the Society for the year 1924 and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the same period were adopted and the Council for the year 1925 was elected.

Then the following two papers were read at the meeting "On the Cult of the Sonaraya in the district of Rajshahi in Northern Bengal," by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra M.A., B.L. and "On the prevalence of the Hot-Iron Ordeal in Modern Bengal" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

A summary of the papers is given below

CULT OF THE SONARAYA.

In the district of Rangpur in Northern Bengal, Sonaraya is worshipped as a Hindu Deity for immunity against tigers, whereas in the district of Pabna he is looked upon as a Pir or Mussalman Saint. The folk-rites performed in the Rajshahi district in Northern Bengal for propitiating this cult-hero as a Musalman Pir are as under.

During the Bengali month of Paushs, the peasant-boys visit every evening all the village houses chanting ballads. On the last but one day of the month, they beg money and food and enjoy the last day in feasting and merry-making at a meadow. The Hindu boys, on the last day take their cows to meadows, besmear their foreheads with oil, paint streaks of vermilion thereon and feed them with cakes of rice and moalasses. The ladies also decorate their courtyards with drawings and prepare various kinds of cakes. In the evening, every villager partakes of rice cakes in every neighbour house.

In the ballads, Sonaraya, a Hindu cult-hero is depicted as brother of a Musalman saint, Manik Pir, with whom he goes a begging for curds or milk from a leading milk-maid of the town. The latter having refused to give milk, Sonaraya curses her and as a result thereof all the cowherds of the town with their cows and calves died by myriads. The milk-maid repented and Sonaraya out of pity withdrew his curse and restored the dead cowherds and cows to life. Another legend of the Pir Manik runs in the same channel.

THE HOT-IRON ORDEAL.

In old days, in the absence of a systematic procedure of recording evidence, people resorted to ordeals to prove the innocence or guilt of an accused person. The innocence of a person was believed to be established by his passing unscathed out of the ordeal, which according to "Dharmashastra" of the great Hindu Law-giver, Yadnavalkya, assumed the forms of scales, fire, water, poison, and sacred draught for grave accusations. The ordeal of scales was prescribed for women, children, aged men, the blind, the lame, Brahmans and the diseased, whereas that of fire, water and seven barley corns' weight poison was reserved for the Sudras.

The fire-ordeal was undergone thus—The accused's hands were inspected and rice rubbed in them, seven leaves of the Indian fig tree were placed in his hands and fastened successively with a thread. Then a smooth red-hot iron ball of 50 Oalas weight was placed upon his hands and he had to walk across seven circles with a diameter of sixteen fingers breadth. The ball was then removed and his hands were again rubbed with rice. If after that the accused was found unburnt, his innocence was established. A woman's chastity was also established by ordeals. According to Ramayana, Sita proved her chastity in like manner. This practice seems to be in vogue still in Bengal.

EVILS OF COMMUNALISM.

MRS. BESANT'S WARNING.

INTERESTING LECTURE IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

Dr. Annie Besant vehemently denounced communal representation while addressing a large gathering of men and women of Delhi, at the Hindu College last night.

She thought communal representation was destructive of nationalism. It would only inflame communal struggle, and widen the gulf between the Hindus and Muslim. She wished British Government had first introduced communal representation in her own home before foisting it on this ancient country. Had England done so, and distributed seats in Parliament according to creeds of the people, she would have been in the same plight, India finds herself. In England they never thought of the creed of a man. They never cared whether he was a Baptist, a Catholic or a Protestant. The only test was the test of ability. What good would he do, was the question, they put to themselves.

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN INDIAN STATES.

In the Indian States too there was no communal problem. No one asked for communal representation. Both the communities lived like good neighbours, and trusted each other, co-operated with each other. The Nizam, who was a Muslim ruler, introduced teaching of Hindu religion in the schools. Wherever the ruler and ruled were of the same nationality the ruler found to his interest to foster unity between different sections of his subjects, but state of affairs in British India was different. Here communal relations were getting worse, and this was made a reason for not giving you freedom, said Mrs. Besant. To illustrate the folly of communalism, Dr. Besant instanced the case of Madras. They had four members of the Executive Council. Two of them ought to have been Indians, and two Europeans. But they had three Europeans and one Indian. They had an extra European because they could not discover a suitable Muslim to fill in the post. There were many Hindus to be had, but they could not appoint them because they had dethroned merit and enthroned communalism. Alas! the creed of the man had become the first requisite!

Continuing, Dr Besant said that if they were going to introduce communalism in the villages, they would soon convert them into the fertile fields of quarrels. At present the Hindus and Muslims lived in peace in the villages, but that peace would disappear the moment they threw the apple of communalism amongst them.

Mrs. Besant regretted that religion should have thus degraded into political strife, instead of inspiring the people with ideals of fellowship, instead of teaching them the duties of good citizens. She thought the Lucknow pact was a great blunder and regretted that she should have compromised on the issue, though she never compromised on points of principle. She fervently revealed to the audience to love India more than themselves, love her more than power and posts.

HER SCHEME OF SWARAJ.

Mrs. Besant very lucidly explained her scheme of Swaraj which was the theme of the evening's lecture. She claimed that under the scheme India would have full control in internal affairs, and in matters military at the earliest possible time. The scheme sought to place India on equality with the Self-Governing Dominions. Advance gained hereafter by the Dominions would automatically accrue to India. Under the scheme the fundamental rights of men had been secured to the nationals. Life of person and property had been declared inviolable. Freedom of conscience, freedom of profession, freedom of expression, or freedom of arms, were all conceded.

Racial distinctions, though they had considerably decreased would absolutely disappear. In this connection she observed that a few years ago, Indian was treated as inferior in the land of his birth. Even to travel in the first class was not safe for him. He was insulted and in some cases threatened to be thrown out of compartment, because the young arrogant Englishman thought he was the master of land. Fortunately, however, this state of affairs no longer existed.

"We have been having vague talk of about Swaraj," continued Mrs. Besant. "It made the people laught at us. It is easy to talk of Swaraj, but difficult to make schemes," and here she had a scheme, which had been framed by seven committees appointed by the National Convention. The All Parties Conference Committee had adopted it as the basis of their discussion. Though it had effected many amendments, it has retained its broad outline.

Mrs. Besant referred to the days when Indian troops arrived in France and attacked the Germans. India was honoured when Britain was in peril. She was respected and self-government was actually promised. But where was it she asked. India was good enough to die in the trenches, but not good for Swaraj! They must at once formulate their demand, and press on with it, till the doors of freedom were burst open.

"India, Free India, is my goal," continued Mrs. Besant, "I am living to see India Free. I am striving for you. I plead for you when I am in England. I work for you when amongst you. I am always trying to do something that may make you free. Young men, think, think of your country. Love her more than yourself, and rise and say, as Tilak said, 'Freedom is our birth right and we shall have it.'"

PRESIDENT'S SALARY

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

IMPRESSIONS OF WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

One single vote more thrown on the other side has made all the difference in the decision arrived at over the salary to be offered to the exalted post of the Speaker of the "Indian House of Commons." The fault was not of the Swarajists or Independents as Party, but one or two individuals belonging to both the parties. The elected President's Salary Bill involved a sound principle which was lost, because of the virtual adoption of a measure without important and necessary amendment. Here was the first national opportunity offered to Indian Nationalists to show that Indians for service in their own poor country are prepared to accept a remuneration lower than the servicemen from England demand and are being paid. Sir Frederick Whyte gets on an average Rs. 4,000 per mensem and he has come all the way from London, but an Indian is to be elected in September and the question was how much should he be paid. In my Monday's message I indicated that the Swarajists were for fixing it at Rs. 2,500, while the Independents were in favour of Rs. 3,000. The Nationalists (that is both Swarajists and Independents) entered the Chamber evidently with a resolve to vote for Rs. 3,000.

But the debate took a different turn and arguments of prestige, position and dignity were freely used in order to deflect the votes and secure for the future President the same which Sir Frederick Whyte is getting. It was surprising to find Mr. N. M. Joshi whose heart always bleeds for the poor to suddenly jump and support the figure of 4,000 on the astounding plea that dignity depends on salary and not on character of the post. Pandit Motilal Nehru, therefore, rightly took Mr. Joshi to task for enunciating that theory. He, however, agreed with Sir Harry Stanyon that salary must be such as to enable the incumbent to live like a gentleman and advised that the figure might be brought to somewhere near 2,500 or 3,000. Indeed the figure of 3,000 was actually suggested by Mr. Ahmad Ali who is neither an Independent nor a Swarajist and it was thought that this would be accepted, but curiously enough the balance was tilted against Mr. Ahmad Ali's amendment and this in spite of Mr. M. C. Naidu's timely statement that while there were several lawyers who for the sake of occupying the distinguished seat of judge are prepared to sacrifice their rich practice, it was not unreasonable to expect one of them to look for the coveted post of the Speaker of the Assembly. Officials despite the fact that they were given freedom to vote as they liked threw their weight in favour of 4,000. There were one or two black sheep in the Nationalist Party who also joined in the demand for 4,000.

TRIBUTE TO SIR FREDERICK WHYTE.

But the feature of the discussion on the President's salary was a tribute paid to Sir Frederick Whyte on the excellent example he has set for his successors here and colleagues in the provinces. His calmness and resourcefulness are something wonderful and although he might have given wrong rulings at times he never erred on the side of partiality and conducted himself with a dignity which it is difficult even to copy. The other notable feature of the discussion was the decision to secure the help of the best draftsmen in order statutorily to provide instead of by convention that the President should not do any other remunerative work. This was the suggestion of Mr. Wali Mahomed Husanally and it met with general approval. Who the actual incumbent will be in September it is difficult to predict, for I think there will be a hot contest among the candidates belonging to rival party organisations. But one observation of Pandit Motilal Nehru was very significant. He said that when a party man accepts the chair he automatically ceases to be a party man. The remark was greeted with laughter and was also appreciated.

ADJOURNMENT OF MR. PATEL'S BILL.

There is a good deal of speculation on the position created by carrying the motion of Mr. Lindsay for adjournment *sine die* of Mr. Patel's Bill to remove the special privileges of Colonials under the Criminal Procedure Code. Lobby discussions reveal that strictly speaking the motion of Mr. Lindsay was out of order, because on a motion for consideration of a Bill there can be only two amendments either for circulation or for eliciting public opinion or reference to a Select Committee. I understand that the position will be made clear to-morrow when the President (Sir Frederick Whyte) will be asked to explain the matter. The interpretation of the rules by some lawyers is that the effect of the postponement *sine die* is not that the Bill is shelved or dropped for ever, but that the discussion can be resumed on the next non-official day.

AMRAOTI TALUK BOARD ELECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Feb. 12.

In the Amraoti Taluk Board election, held on the 9th instant out of 13 seats, six have been captured by Nationalists, four by Independents, one by a Liberal. Two seats are vacant.

Bye-election is to be held on 16th March.

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COTTON EXCISE DUTY

SIR CHARLES INNES ANSWERED.

II.*

In the previous article, the economic arguments advanced by Sir Charles Innes for the retention of the Excise Duty were dealt with, and these arguments on careful examination, were found to be totally untenable. It was also pointed out how the economic arguments advanced by the Millowners' Association remained unanswered by Sir Charles although he was good enough to refer to the representation sent by the Millowners' Association in February 1924 in which these arguments were contained.

It is proposed in this article to deal with the question of Cotton Excise Duty from the political and historical standpoints as brought out in Sir Charles Innes' speech.

The circumstances under which the duty was levied are well known and need not be referred to at length. The speeches of Sir James Westland, the Finance Member of those days, bear eloquent testimony to the hollowness and selfish nature of the Lancashire agitation and also to the helplessness of the Government of India in face of orders received from the Imperial Government.

From the very day of its imposition, the Cotton Excise Duty has been unequivocally condemned by the people of India of all shades of opinion, and public opinion has also been endorsed by leading officers of Government from time to time. At last in 1916, public opinion was vindicated by Lord Hardinge when he declared that the Import Duty should be increased, but the Excise Duty should remain at 3 1/2 per cent pending its total removal at the earliest opportunity.

Lord Hardinge's Pledge.

Sir Charles Innes in his speech referred to Lord Hardinge's pledge and subsequent events in connection with the Cotton Excise Duty, but it is unfortunate that in several instances he has given an incorrect version of the actual facts. As regards Lord Hardinge's pledge, Sir Malcolm Hailey said in 1922:

> "Both Lord Hardinge and Sir William Meyer gave expression to a sentiment which I still feel and my colleagues, I am sure, still feel that the Cotton Excise Duty in itself qua countervailing duty was undesirable and ought ultimately to be removed."

A perusal of the pronouncements of Lord Hardinge and Sir William Meyer goes to show that Sir Malcolm Hailey correctly interpreted Lord Hardinge's pledge, but Sir Charles Innes in his speech sought to convince the Assembly that Lord Hardinge's pledge had lost much of its force owing to the increase of the import duty in spite of the fact that both Lord Hardinge and Sir William Meyer made it abundantly clear that the Excise Duty had no relation to the import duty. Further Sir Charles Innes tried to explain away Lord Hardinge's pledge as meaning that the Excise Duty—"a purely adventitious piece of injustice" as Lord Hardinge called it—was to be abolished at some very distant date when all the other calls on the public exchequer had been satisfied. This undoubtedly was not Lord Hardinge's idea and a study of the debate that took place in 1923 on the question of Protection for Indian Industries not only proves this but also goes to show that the abolition of the Excise Duty in the very near future was apparently a foregone conclusion with both Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes. Their pronouncements last September were, however, couched in quite a different tone, and may be likened to what a former Viceroy of India described as the policy of "breaking to the heart the words of promise given to the ear."

Perversion of Facts.

Notwithstanding Lord Hardinge's pledge, Government proposed in 1922 to increase the Excise Duty. Sir Charles Innes' references to the debate of 1922 are somewhat interesting. He stated that in 1922, no member of the Legislative Assembly, not even prominent millowners like Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey asked for the abolition of the Duty and therefore Sir Charles Innes claimed that in not taking off the Duty so far, Government had behind them the full support of the Indian Legislative Assembly. A greater perversion of facts it is hardly possible to imagine. In 1922 Government proposed to increase the Excise Duty, but the proposal, as anticipated, evoked a storm of opposition and had to be abandoned. Non-official members strongly condemned the duty, and the speeches of Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey were among the most powerful delivered on the occasion.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji said:—

> "I assert positively that no country or nation on earth would have tolerated such a treatment from its Government even for a moment.....We were given a promise that as soon as the opportunity came, the duty would be removed. What do we find now? It is proposed to be increased."

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey said:—

> "No country in the world taxes its own industries, and particularly industries like the cotton industry.....It is a tax on production, and it weighs most heavily when a depression in trade occurs."

Sir Vithaldas also vividly depicted the intense feeling of indignation against the Excise Duty which prevailed in the country from the very date of its inception.

Even Sir Malcolm Hailey in his final speech had to make the following remarkable confessions:—

> "I will admit all the theoretical arguments against the Cotton Duty. I admit that it has an unhappy history; I admit that in itself it is not a good tax because it is a tax on production and not on profits. But I say let us have this tax if it is only for six months, until the Fiscal Commission can give us a *scientific readjustment which will give us money without producing the undesirable incidence of the present tax.*"

The above quoted extracts afford an interesting commentary on Sir Charles Innes' extravagant assumption that the Legislative Assembly did not ask for the abolition of the Duty in 1922.

Wanted a Clean Slate.

Soon after the above pronouncements, the Fiscal Commission published their report, unreservedly condemning the Cotton Excise Duty and recommending that "the Government of India should frankly express their desire to clean the slate." It is, however, noteworthy that the Member for Commerce while referring to the Fiscal Commission in his speech overlooked this fundamental expression of their opinion, but went into the intricacies of the somewhat novel procedure which the majority report of the Fiscal Commission recommended for adoption after the abolition of the Duty. Sir Charles Innes conveniently forgot to mention that what he was pleased to call "the very attractive programme of the Indian Fiscal Commission" was the programme of six members out of the eleven and not a unanimous recommendation and that this particular portion of their programme was torn to shreds by the minority report which was signed by five out of eleven members, the Chairman himself being one of the signatories to the minority report. The all-important point is that the Fiscal Commission *unanimously* condemned the Excise Duty and asked for its immediate abolition, but this fundamental basis of the report was conspicuously avoided by Sir Charles.

It is astonishing that a speech of the Commerce Member of the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly should have been characterised by such distortions of facts and only serves to establish the weakness of the case Sir Charles Innes was pleading. It is noteworthy that Sir Charles himself stated in the course of his speech:—

> "There is no Britisher in India who does not regret that this tax was ever put on, and I say with confidence that this is the feeling of every one of us on this side of the House. I regret very much that this tax was ever put on because I believe that the tax has done us great political harm."

In a similar vein the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett said:—

> "The Cotton Excise Duty is a tax for the history of which I have not a word to say. It was, I think, a tax bad in its origin, bad in its incidence when first imposed, and when the Taxation Committee comes to inquire into it now I think it will very likely say that it is a tax which even now is not altogether desirable in its operation. . . . . I should not be averse to being the Finance Member in whose period this historic wrong was righted."

Where then, one may ask, is the necessity for the retention of the tax? Surely it cannot be that the Finance Member is unable to devise means for making up the comparatively small loss in revenues that would follow the abolition of the Excise Duty. The Budget of the Government of India runs into 130 to 140 crores, and a cut of about two crores ought not to fill Government and their Finance Minister with dismay. The case for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty—"a purely adventitious piece of injustice" as Lord Hardinge called it—is irrefutable and Government would be pursuing a most reprehensible procedure if they persisted in retaining a tax which has been universally condemned on political, economic and moral grounds merely for the revenues it brings especially when the Government of India themselves have admitted that it was not imposed for revenue purposes. There never was any real excuse for the retention for so many years of a tax on the production of the greatest industry of the country, and now that the Legislative Assembly has demanded the abolition of the Duty in such an unmistakable manner, any further retention of the Duty would certainly have a most disturbing effect on the cotton trade of the country and the public as to the aims and intentions of Government. If a resolution recommending the remission of a particular tax had been passed by the British House of Commons, steps would have been taken without delay to remove it from the country's taxes at the earliest opportunity and the tax would not have found a place in the next succeeding Budget. Surely it is not too much to hope that Lord Reading's Government will in this respect show themselves to be in line with all constitutional Governments, and in framing their Budget give the utmost consideration to the unanimous opinion prevailing in the country regarding the Excise Duty and which found such emphatic expression in the last Session of the Legislative Assembly.

*This article is authorised by and published at the desire of the Millowners' Association of Bombay. Previous article was published on 4th instant.

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The Cochin Port Trust Bill, which will be introduced in the Madras Legislature by Government, is now published. It is intended to effect great improvements in the port of Cochin. It provides for a board of trustees to administer the port under the control of the local Government. The Board will represent the local Government, the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, the United Planters Association of Southern India, the States of Cochin and Travancore. Two fifths of the number of its members will be Indians.—A.I.

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Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal, Bombay Art School, in submitting report for the past year on the occasion of the Prize Distribution Ceremony held on Tuesday, under H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson's presidency, said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—In heartily welcoming Your Excellency among us to-day, the staff and students are proud to feel that this is by no means Your Excellency's first visit to the School of Art. Your Excellency was pleased to make a full inspection of all Departments of this Institution a very short time after arriving in this Country, a mark of personal interest which was of great encouragement to all. Since that occasion, Your Excellency has paid several visits to the School and is fortunately personally acquainted with the students, their work, aims, and some of their difficulties. Since 1920 it has been our unbroken privilege every year to be permitted to welcome Your Excellency the Governor on the occasion of the prize distribution; to be accorded the opportunity of showing him the work of the previous year, and of laying the School's hopes and difficulties personally before him. These latter His Excellency has ever laboured his best to lighten, and we should be less than the artists we are if we hope to be did we not believe that there lay a very real hope for the School of Art in Your Excellency's "Golden Touch" [illegible] its affairs.

During the past year the School was for seven months, during the Principal's absence on leave under the able direction of Mr. E. R. Fern, the Superintendent of Pottery, with Mr. M. V. Dharandhar as his experienced personal assistant. Mr. Claude Batley, Professor of Architecture in May last took over charge of that important Department—the Architectural School—which has been extremely fortunate in securing his indefatigable services.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

We are glad to report that the designs prepared by the students who gained the Government Diploma in Architecture last year and submitted to the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects aroused great interest. This is the more satisfactory when it is remembered that the Examiners of the Board have before them the best work of all the British Schools. It means that the students can claim registration on the rolls among the students of, and are well on the way to Associateship with, the premier Architectural Institute of the Empire. The first year students in the School have already proved themselves above the average of their predecessors, and we are expecting great things next year. Many of them are showing keen interest in the School Gymkhana which they hope to help to develop in conjunction with the Art students. There is a steady demand for our students in the Architects' Offices of the City; they have the first chance in any vacancies that occur, and are able to demand higher salaries than Architectural Assistants who have not joined the School. Our curriculum is a very wide one to be compressed within a short morning session and the difficulty is to For assistance in solving this problem our get through so much in the time available, very practical and enthusiastic staff of Visiting Lecturers is to be thanked.

REAY ART WORKSHOPS.

In the Reay Art Workshops, Mr. A. X. Trindade, the Superintendent is still faced with the problem of keeping the students for the full course of three years, and it would be desirable if possible that there should be some sort of agreement binding upon the students to complete their full training. The present contingent grant for the Workshops has often been found insufficient and it is hoped that at least an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 may be provided for this important branch of the School of Art where the sons of Indian craftsmen receive the training that is to fit them for fulfilling The congestion in the classes is very pro- the beautiful [illegible] of their fathers announced, and a small building extension seems essential to progress; while the loss which have so long been a desideratum have unfortunately not yet materialised. Considerable discontent exists among the staff in respect of the salaries being graded in an uneven way; for though the nature of work done by a [illegible] is different from that of a Carpet Weaver, it can be said that each craft has its own merits and we think it is not desirable that the grades should be thus [illegible].

MODELLING CLASSES.

The Modelling Classes are also overcrowded, and congested. A new Go-down is the minimum demand of Professor Mhatre under whose admirable guidance and that of Professor Talim, the class (though small and still famishing for want of scholarships) has made very marked progress. The Principal believes that the time has now come when Your Excellency may deem that the work of these budding sculptors has reached a level when certain definite measures by Government for improvement upon the existing cramped and superannuated system would be justified. These might well include taking with the necessary extensions and scholarships) the appointment for a short period of a whole-time Professor of Sculpture. As Your Excellency is aware, Bombay is noted for its Modellers who showed the only Indian Sculpture at the British Empire Exhibition. The students' models in the Round and Relief exhibited to-day will we believe satisfy Your Excellency that there is good reason to expect the School of Art to take its part as actively in reviving Indian Sculpture as it is doing in painting.

POTTERIES.

On the Art side, the Potteries are executing an order for several large vases for the decoration of a garden in Poona. The Department has had the honour of supplying sixty-five glazed palm pots to Government House, Bombay, besides making numerous other vases, together with a large output of commercial models of various kinds.

The Pottery Department being the only institute of its kind in India which gives training in the manufacture of pottery to students and workmen, theoretically, and practically, on a commercial basis, it is to the advantage of the industry to train workmen, foremen, and managers for prospective factories in other remote parts of India. It was one of our own students who erected and set going the Sorab Dalal Tile Works, while there are two other students who are at the present time employed by Mr. Dalal in his Factory. There are also other students in various parts of India (Cochin, Bangalore, Talegaum, Karad, Vankaner and Kashmir) engaged in the manufacture of Pottery in responsible posts who have been trained here. State technical scholars who go to Great Britain to finish their training in technical industries do not get the opportunity to learn the difficulties that arise in a young industry as the factories they see working have been long established and have long passed the experimental stage. It is only possible to come across the initial difficulties and to discover the way to overcome them when the students get the chance themselves to work in the infancy of such an industry; this is one of the chief reasons why this department should continue some work on semi-commercial lines though whether its semi-commercial section is to remain part of the School of Art is another question. If any part of the Potteries is to be removed from the School of Art we hope that the vacuum may be filled by classes which are urgently needed for Book Illustration, Poster, and Process work.

That no Pottery Factory in India has been successful in so short a time and at such comparatively small cost is largely due to Mr. Fern's untiring interest.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

The attendance in the classes for Painting and Drawing has considerably increased since last year as in all Departments of the School of Art—the total number of students being now 650 against the 571 of last year. This increase is symptomatic of the reviving interest in Indian Art which is increasing so rapidly around us. The Frieze which the students have painted for the Taj Hotel Theatre, Bombay, (for the Architects Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar) an original composition in Mural Painting comprising 53 life-size figures, is on Exhibition to-day and will exemplify the high figures, is on Exhibition to-day and will exemplify the high standard of artistry reached and the very unusual gifts and potentialities of Indian Art students.

The Miss Dolly Cursetjee Prizes were awarded for the first time this year to Mr. N. L. Joshi and Miss M. J. Bamboat for the design for a Mural Painting. The candidates for the Diploma Examinations in Drawing and Painting, Modelling, Architecture and the Art Master's Examinations are grateful to Government for having conferred on successful candidates suitable designations.

INDIAN ART IN EUROPE.

During his period of leave, the Principal was fortunately able personally to witness the impression made at the British Empire Exhibition by the Indian Room constructed by the students of this Institution, which with almost all the exhibits it contained has been sold. He was also enabled to attend the Conference on Indian Art at Wembley at which Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor the Rt. Hon. Sir George Lloyd stated the long-neglected case for Bombay Art and put forward proposals on behalf of Indian artists which will, we ardently hope, meet with Your Excellency's strong support. Your Excellency is probably not unaware of the remarkable interest which the students' work has created and the very wide-spread appreciation accorded to it by the Public Press in Europe.

Our special thanks are due to Government for the grant of Rs. 1 to enable the Principal while in England to select a series of new Antique Casts to replace those which have deteriorated with use. The School would also express its deep gratitude to Mr. F. G. Swaisn the well-known English artist for his unique gift to the Bombay School of Art of the extensive and beautiful collection of his Line-drawings and paintings; products of many years of strenuous study when a student at the Royal Academy Schools London, and for the warm interest in the progress of our students which prompted him to present these examples of long-sustained and uncommon efforts to help them here. Yet another benefactor is Mr. Kalianji Karamsey, who has most kindly loaned to the School of Art seven copies of the Ajanta Frescoes, and one from the Bagh Caves, for which he has our sincere thanks.

UNDERSTAFFING OF SCHOOL OF ART.

There is however another side to these recent encouraging features of artistic progress, and the Principal is obliged to tell Your Excellency, that assistance is required if the ground the School of Art has gained in efficiency is to be maintained. The post of Vice-Principal was abolished in 1913 in favour of a full-time Professor of Architecture whose duty was to assist the Principal generally. Since his transfer in 1924 there has been no substitute appointed and the Principal has been without any assistant. His difficulties have been lightened by the devoted efforts of Mr. E. R. Fern and Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, who have performed much work, in addition to their own, which forms no part of their duties. But while the Principal gratefully acknowledges to Your Excellency the invaluable assistance these officers and other members of the School Staff have rendered, the extreme minimum of immediate assistence required is that a Personal Assistant be appointed, and that Mr. Fern be allotted quarters in the School of Art compound, and thus attached to help the Principal generally in this Institution. Pending measures of more extended assistance these steps are imperative to the welfare and indeed to the security of the School of Art.

GARDEN OF THE SCHOOL OF ART.

It is now nearly ten years since the garden of the School of Art was laid out in its present state. Beauty of environment is a great factor in the training of an artist; but the garden is in need of improvement. The students open air work is suffering from the decay of this compound. Mr. Tassar, our capable Head of the Normal Class for Drawing Teachers demands an adequate supply of plants and flowers for his students. In these circumstances we would ask Your Excellency's help to obtain a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for the improvement of what is the last of the beautiful old gardens of Bombay City.

RECENT MEASURES, (ABOLITION OF FREEHAND).

Your Excellency, the zone of the School of Art's activities has never been comprised by the limits of its spacious Compound; and any attempt at such delimitation of its sphere at this late date in its career must, we think, be subversive of Indian Art. There are pressing problems in Art Education which will require Your Excellency's most sympathetic consideration; but the feeling of anxiety which exists in many quarters is tempered by the reflection that the artists of this Presidency possess in Your Excellency a Patron who has already unmistakeable shown his interest in their welfare, and his determination to maintain those high ideals in Indian Art for which this Institution stands.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS, (PARSI DIV.)

The presentation ceremony of a Dodge Motor Ambulance to the Parsi Division and presentation of Service Medals and Bars of the Order of St. John, etc., will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Saturday, (the 14th inst.) at 5 p.m., when Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside and distribute the awards. The following members of the Brigade will be presented with the Service Medal and Bar of the Order of St. John:—

Service Medal Bar:—(1) Second Officer D. S. Bharucha; (2) Fourth Officer R. P. Thanawala, Barister-at-Law.

Service Medal:—(1) District Superintendent Capt. W. Nanan, M.D.; (2) Nursing Sister Phiroshi B. Modvi; (3) Nursing Sister Jaiji K. Vesidar; (4) Sgt. J. C. Mulla, B.A., LL.B. (5) Cpl. B. P. Moody; (6) Cpl. K. M. Kanga, Utes; (7) E. H. Daruwalla; (8) J. N. Bulsara; (9) J. P. Peshotar; (10) E. M. Taraporevala; (11) M. S. Daruvala; (12) M. A. Dawer; (13) H. B. Kabraji; (14) N. J. Wadia; (15) D. M. Darukhanevala; (16) B. M. Patrawala; (17) N. S. Tumboli; (18) Sgt. R. S. Surti.

Vellum Vote of Thanks of the Order of St. John:—Fire Sister C. N. Gadar.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.